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## This Is Not Opportunism!

By Victor L. Berger.

IN the ranks of our party in New York the order of the day just now is an investigation, hinging upon the question: "Who killed cock-robin?"

The Ninth congressional district of New York is populated almost exclusively by Russian Jews. They eke out a bare living under the most miserable conditions, and are for the most part an intelligent and an easily enthused people. The district is small, but very thickly populated, and Joseph Barondess, our cloak-maker comrade, had in a previous campaign received a very considerable vote there.

The candidate this time in the Ninth district was the well-known Socialist lawyer Morris Hillquitt, who enjoys a large acquaintance among Hebrew workmen, being the attorney of many of the trades unions. In addition Comrade Hillquitt is a Russian Jewish immigrant, and his capitalistic opponents were also Jews. Two Socialist daily Jewish papers are published in New York—one of them having a circulation of over 60,000.

Here, if anywhere, was a favorable vantage-ground for a campaign upon strict proletarian and Socialist principles.

Hillquitt however allowed himself to be persuaded into making a certain William Maily—well known to Milwaukeeans—his "special" campaign manager. Maily began at once by proclaiming that the Ninth district of New York was the focal point—not only of the party campaign in New York, but of the whole American Socialist movement. He even hinted, that the fate of international socialism depended upon the outcome of this campaign in the lower east side, because the election of Hillquitt would have a "deciding influence upon the outcome of the Russian revolution."

Then, in order to make the election of Hillquitt an undoubted certainty, it was telegraphed out abroad into the world that Hillquitt was already elected. In addition, all manner of leagues were organized, which had nothing to do with Socialism or the Socialist party, but which were to elect Hillquitt by a "personal vote."

These leagues were partly made up of Socialists and partly of non-Socialists and were controlled by William Maily, although they were not controlled by the party.

These leagues did most of the campaign work in the districts. Cards were given out intended to show voters of the "professional" class, that is, lawyers, doctors and rabbis—how one could vote for the Republican ticket, and how one could vote for the Tammany ticket—and for Hillquitt at the same time. The business men were told that Hillquitt was the man to represent them, because "he was worth \$100,000. Similar great issues were raised. About \$4,500 of the party funds was spent in the district by the congressional committee; how much the league spent nobody knows.

Yet the final outcome was pitiful indeed. Hillquitt received, with all his leagues combined, less than 3,700 votes. Goldfogle was elected by 3,300 plurality. The Republican candidate Adler received about the usual vote, this being a Tammany district.

Hillquitt's vote was smaller than the vote of Barondess, who ran upon the Socialist ticket four years ago. At the same time—and this must be recognized as a fact—the Hearst papers were not unfriendly to Hillquitt and his candidacy. Hearst hates Goldfogle, and the Tammany speakers often urged their audiences to vote for Hearst and—Hillquitt.

In Milwaukee about one year and a half ago, the party had by a referendum vote decided not to put a ticket in the field for a judicial election. Lack of funds and lack of lawyers were the reasons. One judge was particularly obnoxious to Socialists, and our German paper contained a few lines in favor of one of his opponents who had received a non-partisan individual nomination. This was all that was done. And those lines were not put into the paper until the Central Committee had approved them. And yet what a howl was there made about it—a certain William Maily leading the chorus!

But the same William Maily started "non-partisan leagues" in New York, with non-Socialists as members. These leagues could do as they pleased, and did so as they pleased. And no one excepting William Maily knew what they were doing. And this same Maily kept religiously away from the city committee of New York, claiming that it was "hostile." If Maily had openly invited reformers and sympathizers to co-operate with him for the election of Hillquitt, that method might be discussed—pro and con. But Maily's underhanded, cowardly and hypocritical scheme cannot be discussed. He acted very much like a crooked Tammany politician.

Naturally this could not happen even in New York without some criticism being offered. William Maily had refused the executive committee of New York access to the minutes, the books and the vouchers of the Ninth district, on the pretext that they were "unfriendly." The matter came up in the General Committee.

A sub-committee charged that the campaign in the Ninth district had not been carried on along Socialist lines, and that for the greater part the literature distributed did not clearly express the Socialist point of view. Comrade Moses Oppenheimer summed up the objections which had been raised to the campaign conducted in the Ninth district as follows:

1. The campaign committee of the Ninth, without consulting the organization at large, had arbitrarily selected the Ninth district as the principal battle-ground of the campaign.

2. The representative of the first agitation district—to which the "Ninth" belonged—had from the beginning of the campaign absented himself from the sessions of the executive committee, which was, without question, for the direct purpose of keeping the executive in the dark as to what was going on in the "Ninth."

3. Various "aid-societies" were organized without consulting the executive committee and a special issue was found in the "Russian Revolution," which was also contrary to the usual custom—party issues could not be made unless by an agreement with the executive committee of the party, which represented the Local.

Comrade Oppenheimer said, that he found, in his repeated visits in the district, every kind of meeting except Socialist meetings. A Roumanian League and a "Jack London Club" had marched upon the streets, but at no time, so far as he could judge, had the Socialist party appeared, with its banner and state candidates. The Barondess campaign did not bring in 70 per cent of the total vote as a personal vote, as this last election did. The city executive committee believed it necessary to interpose against this setting aside of the party membership—represented by the executive committee—which has hitherto been regarded as the authority in carrying on a campaign.

This was the gist of comrade Oppenheimer's remarks—according to the report in the New York Volkszeitung, which is very friendly to Maily and Hillquitt.

Thereupon followed long speeches by Maily, Hanford, Hillquitt, and others. Maily contended that the election in Haverhill, Mass., had been conducted on similar lines. After a five-hours debate it was decided to approve the action of the City Executive Committee in demanding from the campaign committee of the "Ninth district" the submission of its books and vouchers.

The following declaration was also made:

"Resolved, That it is the sense of this General Committee of Local New York that no member or group of members of the Socialist party shall be allowed to have membership in any political organization or association which does not support the ticket and platform of the Socialist party in their entirety.

"Resolved, That the General Committee of Local New York expresses its confidence in the integrity of the comrades of the Ninth congressional district and of their candidate, Comrade Hillquitt."

But we will say that the "opportunists" and "heretics" of Milwaukee would never be satisfied with that kind of a campaign and with that kind of a resolution as a "wind-up."

Victor L. Berger

Congressmen are saying that too much prosperity would be unsafe. That's because the property is not shared by the people!

It is estimated by the *Technical World Magazine* that fully 6,000,000 women, or one of every five, are working for a living in this country. Another authority declares that one-half that number are employed in shops, factories and stores.

If the wealth of the United States were equally divided it would mean nearly seven thousand dollars to each family. That wealth is made by labor bestowed by the working class. And we all know pretty well what the actual income of a workingman's family is in this age of capitalist "prosperity."

The German Social-Democratic parliamentary group has just celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary. Of the seventy-eight men now in parliament, Comrades Singer, Dietz, Frohme and Stolle are the only members who have served continuously since Socialism first invaded the reichstag. Bebel would be included, but he was out of service three years while in prison.

In considering the result in the Ninth district of New York it must also be borne in mind that the Socialists of New York city publish two Jewish daily party papers, one of them claiming a circulation of over 60,000, besides several Jewish weeklies, a German daily and an English weekly, and quite a number of weeklies in foreign languages. It is hard to reconcile this with the results shown last month.

Just as we expected, there is now a good deal of talk about reforming the "economics" of the railroads by which the roads are more deadly than war, now that an un-union man, Pres. Spencer, of a Southern road, has fallen a victim to the careless system of which he was a part. The railroads could go on slaughtering common mortals, and especially members of the working class, till doomsday, and it would be everybody's business and therefore nobody's.

Says the N. Y. Mail: "Parents and guardians should not be alarmed because it has been discovered that four professors in Columbia University are 'sympathetically interested' in Socialism and a students' Socialist league is being formed. Our opposition to Socialism, as a practical working scheme of civilization, needs no reaffirmation. But a brief period of belief in the doctrine is apt, on the whole, to do a boy more good than harm."

Is this a case of making a virtue of a necessity?

Socialist editors are much struck with that portion of the Declaration of Principles adopted by the late convention of the American Federation of Labor which reads that the federation is in close relation with other reform bodies and with them "agrees that not only should the burdens of toil be made lighter, but that each worker has an undeniable right to enjoy the FULL BENEFIT OF ALL that he or she produces." It at least shows the trend of the times. While continuing to make faces at Socialism the leaders of the great labor body are each year slyly yielding point after point to the "internationalists."

Paris, Dec. 12.—The *Gil Blas* says it does not grudge President Roosevelt the Nobel peace prize, but it cannot see why it is awarded him. His greatest glory, says the *Gil Blas*, is having been a Colonel and partaken in the infinitely glorious war against Spain in Cuba. True, it was a vaudeville war, but it was a war.

"The United States," it says, "has never been so bellicose as it has since Roosevelt became President. Undoubtedly he has spoken very pacific words, but his acts have not been pacific. As a megalomaniac, Roosevelt represents one of the gravest risks in the world. The Nobel prize committee are the latest victims of American bluff."

*Gil Blas* isn't the only one that has been mystified as to Roosevelt's qualification for the distinction put upon him. In fact, one may wonder if the giving of the Nobel prizes has not degenerated into a sentimentalism. And yet, we must not forget the storming of San Juan Hill in the Cuban war. There are cheap prints galore showing the Terrible Teddy leading that melodramatic assault, whereas the truth of the matter is that the now president was stationed on a hill some miles away watching the San Juan fight with huge enjoyment through an opera glass, just as if he had been holding down a reserved seat at Pain's fireworks. His attitude at that time was entirely peaceful, hence, perhaps, the peace prize!

In Chicago the street car patrons are organizing a "No Seat, No

### Public Ownership.

Rabbi Hirsch of Milwaukee thus discusses public ownership: "The legitimate function of the state then, as I interpret it from such activities, is to do all things for its citizens which it is demonstrable that society thus acting collectively can do better for them than they privately can do for themselves, or can have done privately for themselves by others."

"I am not unaware of the objection raised, of the lack of economy, the wastefulness, the diminished efficiency, and likely corruption and dishonesty in the administration of such services under state control. It is to be observed, however, in reply to the first points, that efficient service is being obtained from those municipally owned and managed enterprises like the water works and postoffice now in operation.

"At its worst, society could scarcely suffer more from the dishonesty and lack of honor of the new administrators of public service corporations than from that of the old ones."

He declared that the water works and postoffice have been administered almost exceptionally with honesty and probity. He felt that this hue and cry over a few slight and sporadic instances of dishonesty revealed recently in the postal department came with an ill grace from the private corporations, which have been anything but noted for honesty and uprightness and in no small degree responsible for debauched public service.

Fare" crusade. The same sort of fight was attempted some fourteen years ago, but amounted to nothing. What the present attempt will develop into cannot be foretold, but at all events it is hardly the best way to fight, for it is a fight against the unoffending employees of the road instead of against the roads themselves. The conductors who must operate the cars as they are or lose their jobs have enough trouble already, it would seem. Still, if the people insist on giving their votes to aldermen whose campaign expenses come out of funds made up by the corporations, they must expect to have miserable street car accommodations, and to be practically forced to open physical rebellion. The best way is to vote with the party that is absolutely beyond the suspicion of capitalistic ownership, and the only party of that sort today is the party of the Socialists. People who have cast their ballots for the Socialists are deserving of pity when they are misused by the street car companies, but the others who have freely given their ballots in support of a capitalist party deserve all the torment they get.

Out of the removal of Bellamy Storer as U. S. ambassador to Rome has come some most astonishing revelations as to the star part played by Theodore Roosevelt in an intrigue by which it was hoped to get Archbishop Ireland named as a cardinal by the late Pope Leo XIII. It appears that the game was blocked by McKinley for fear of entanglements and scandal that might result. Roosevelt has come out with a hot rejoinder to Storer's disclosures, in which he doubtless gives a correct estimate of Storer and his crafty wife, but which does not cover up the fact of his own meddling with the political power of Rome. At the bottom of it seems to have been politics, and the disclosure shows what queer things go on behind the scenes in high up politics and "statesmanship" of the capitalist variety. Hanna said capitalism needed the Catholic church to help keep down the common people, the toilers. Roosevelt, speaking of himself, in one of his letters to "My dear Mrs. Storer," says "the particular Dutch Reformed individual who is writing to you (meaning himself) seems to have accumulated an enormous quantity of Catholic intimacy. I do not think it is exactly support; it is rather desire to be supported." He was then governor of New York. Thus in the case of Hanna it was prophesy; in the case of Roosevelt it was fulfillment.

In another letter Roosevelt wrote: "You may be interested to know of the large percentage of Catholics, without exception men standing as high in capacity as in integrity, whom I have placed upon the various important commissions in this state. I have written to the president stating my belief that it would be a most fortunate thing for this country, and I believe an especially fortunate thing for the Catholics of this country, if Archbishop Ireland could be made a cardinal."

But it seems that Roosevelt grew uneasy over the part he has been playing in the conspiracy with the Storers after he became president

and began to caution them. In a letter beginning "Dear Bellamy," he says "Will you ask Maria (Mrs. Storer) if there is any letter of mine to her, or a copy of any letter which, so far as she is aware, is in the hands of anyone else? It is stated with the utmost insistence that Rampolla has one. I care little so far as I am personally concerned, for what I write I stand by, but it is obviously not wise on general principles that any letter of mine should be in the hands of any one to whom it was not addressed at this time."

Roosevelt's rejoinder to the above is more vituperative than convincing, and Storer has replied to some of his evasions by insisting that he has a letter from Ireland in which Ireland tells of the president's boasting at a meeting they had about what he had done to try and get him a red hat. He also gives another letter from Roosevelt to Mrs. Storer in which Roosevelt says he would like to have a Catholic in the cabinet.

An exposure of this sort throws some light on the conduct of certain priests and archbishops who are ever ready to take the side of capital as against labor—just as Archbishop Ireland has done only recently—and who are seemingly only too willing to act as capitalist party whippers-in of the faithful among the workmen. It looks as if the capitalist politicians and these certain clericals had a pretty good understanding behind the scenes. And even now the latter are making significant hints about a division of the public school funds.

Most Americans, we guess, and by Americans we skip the class that has wholly predatory instincts and a burning desire to milk American toil dry and then expatriate themselves like George Gould and become naturalized foreigners of the snobocracy class—most Americans, we say, will probably agree with *The Public* that the recent offer of Chicago capitalists to take over the postal service as a private profit-making undertaking is little more than a practical joke. "To the extent that the postal system operates badly, the explanation lies not in the fact that the government owns and operates it, but that private corporations own and operate the government."

But private corporations merely spell capitalism, being capitalism's highest expression, and capitalism is not "patriotic" for nothing, nor is it an accident that the capitalist class has a death-like clutch on the government and uses it as a policeman to stand guard while it milks to nation. And our postal service suffers along with everything else. It has a deficit merely because the capitalist class masquerading as the government lets to itself rascally contracts for carrying the mail on the railroads, so scandalous, in fact, that Uncle Sam pays in yearly rent for the use of a postal car a sum more than sufficient to build such a car in the first place. Yet in spite of all this, the capitalists are not content. They want a still greater chance. But because our fingers have been scorched is no reason why we should plunge our whole arm in the fire.

From the Capetown (Africa) *Socialist* we learn of a most astonishing trial of a Socialist comrade, one H. B. Levinson, in the South African metropolis, on the charge of inciting theft. The public prosecutor seems to have been feeling his oats a bit and had Levinson arrested because of a speech of a public square in which he used the words "You must help yourselves," in speaking to the working class, and this he coupled with another fragment from the speech to the effect that "there are three ways of making a living—to beg, to work, or to steal." This constituted incitement to theft—Capetown law seems to be about as crazy as the brand we have in America out in Colorado and Idaho. Well, anyway, the case came to trial before a Judge Hoppy, and after the above facts had been presented by the prosecutor with all the imagery that a conscienceless lawyer can crochet round a few facts, the latter said: "That is my case, my lord." To which the court replied, significantly, "Have you got a case?" This retort from the bench naturally produced a sensation in court, and the prosecutor "looked like thirty cents," as the street gamins say. The judge said that from the testimony regarding the speech it appeared to be moral in tone and even laudable. He suggested that the prosecutor withdraw the suit, which the latter finally did, and the court instructed the jury to bring in a verdict of not guilty. The trial had been watched by a big crowd and the court officials were unable to suppress the applause that greeted the verdict. It was a victory for free speech and a sane use of the power of the courts, and the effect was good.

## Are Afraid to Ask!

By Victor L. Berger.

THE milk and water program adopted by the Minneapolis convention is a step backward when compared with the platform which was adopted in Denver in 1894, but was rendered "inoperative" by a parliamentary trick of a notorious labor grafter.

The Minneapolis make-shift, while bashfully called an "economic program," is of course a political platform. And let us compare it with the demands as formulated by the Trades Congress of Great Britain—certainly a conservative organization. I will not compare it with similar ones of Germany or of France, where the trades unionists as a whole are Socialists, but a comparison with England seems fair.

The English trades congress held this summer passed resolutions for a division of church and school. They ask for an eight hour day, not only for the government establishments, but also for all private industries. The English trade unions demand furthermore a minimum wage for all government employees; an old age pension; state accident insurance; and nationalization of railroads, mines, canals, mineral sources. Great Britain already owns the telegraph and telephone lines. The English workmen also ask for municipal activity along the lines of general trading, as for instance, public bake-shops and meat markets.

They demand a system of free popular technical and secondary education with assistance of the state and the municipalities for poor pupils.

And now compare with this program the milk and water affair adopted at Minneapolis. They railroaded it through in ten minutes. It was read, a few amendments were introduced, and then declared to be adopted. When I wanted the floor to protest, I was told that it was all over. The program is flat and commonplace and breathes the spirit of the small bourgeois of 50 years ago. It does not mention the nationalization of the railroads, of the mines, or even of the coal and oil resources, our greatest monopoly. Virtually it only asks "municipal ownership of public utilities, a national credit currency, and female suffrage."

Theodore Roosevelt and Wm. Jennings Bryan are "radical" in their demands when compared with Gompers, Duncan & Co. And W. R. Hearst is years ahead of them. The Minneapolis program is a real Civic Federation program—something to which August Belmont, Oscar Strauss and Grover Cleveland would readily subscribe.

Besides, there was not the faintest move made to carry it out. Gompers claims that a Republican here and a Democrat there is friendly. And the miners have elected two men on the Democratic ticket—good men, but they will not set the Potomac on fire.

On the other hand, the English trades unionists have elected over 50 members to the English parliament who are pledged to their platform and are bound to use all their energies to carry it out.

Most of the men elected are members of the Independent Labor Party, which, in spite of its name, an out-and-out Socialist organization. The Socialists of England played a great part in the trade union movement at the last election. Mr. J. N. Bell, the fraternal delegate from the British Trades Congress, said in his speech:

"The inspiration we had in the general election came, it is only fair to say, from the Socialists. On the other hand, the organized and disciplined battalions of the trade unionists, enabled us to rout the enemy."

Mr. Bell also expressed the attitude of the non-socialist trade union men in England towards the Socialists, and vice versa, in the following terse way:

"We have found there that the differences that divide Socialism and trade unionism are, after all, not so very great. The trade unionist wants as large a share of what he produces as he can get, and the Socialist wants all he produces. The trade unionist says the Socialist is demanding a great deal, and that his prospect of getting it all is small. But, after all, he does not think the Socialist is unreasonable in asking for it. In the meantime the trade unionist is willing to be content with what he can get. The Socialists, on the other hand, admit there is reason in what the trade unionists say. Although the Socialist cannot get the trade unionist as far as he wants him to go, he is willing to travel the same road, as long as it is possible for them to travel together."

Under such conditions it is pretty plain that the English working men will get all the British Trades Unionists ask for and a good deal more.

The convention in Minneapolis passed six or seven of my resolutions—more than any convention of the A. F. of L. ever passed before. Among them were resolutions pertaining to insurance, protesting against private individuals or private corporations hiring armed bodies to fight the laboring men, resolutions to send special organizers into cities where the Manufacturers' Alliance holds sway (for instance Beloit, Wis.), and other resolutions of a similar character.

But in every instance the committee on resolutions (James Duncan, chairman, Wm. Ryan, secretary) took special pains to cut out of the preamble everything that would tend to strengthen the class consciousness of the union men, although the Socialist phraseology and particularly the Socialist "holy words" were purposely omitted by the writer. And in one case—in my resolution pertaining to industrial unionism, they cut out so much that it virtually changed the intent and the meaning of the proposition. And for that reason I was compelled to go one record as voting against my own resolution as reported by the committee.

As a matter of course this convention did not pass a single one of my radical measures. Yet if that assembly had been made up of a set of men at least half as bright as they imagined themselves to be, they could do no better than to pass all of my resolutions. That would have been a telling answer to the attitude of congress and fully as effective as electing a dozen men on Republican or Democratic tickets.

Besides it is not said that by simply passing my resolutions, and making these demands—which every trade union in Europe and Australia is making today—that these demands would be fulfilled. Not by a long ways. Yet we would stand a chance of getting at least some of them. By asking for nothing, it is perfectly certain that we will get nothing.

A characteristic example of this kind is the demand for an old age pension for the workmen. Industrial pursuits are more dangerous now-a-days than the business of soldiers. A hundred times more people are killed in our factories and mines and railroads every year than we lost in the Spanish war. Besides, the occupation of a producer is infinitely more useful to our country and civilization in general than the activity of a professional destroyer. The average wage earner gets less than \$500 a year and cannot save anything for his or her old age.

Far sighted capitalist statesmen like Mark Hanna saw this a long time ago. Senator Hanna forced an old-age pension plank into the platform of Republican party at the Convention at Philadelphia in 1900. But Mark Hanna died very soon afterwards. And our trades union leaders—who of course earn more than \$500 per year, each and every one of them—went on record against my old-age pension resolution at the convention of the A. F. of L. in New Orleans in 1902. This furnished the unwilling capitalists, who only reluctantly had yielded to Mark Hanna, a pretext to quietly drop that plank in 1904.

The convention of the A. F. of L. in Minneapolis has again shown that the rejuvenation of the American labor movement must come from below. I am not giving away any secrets when I say that the masses of the trades unionists are far more radical than their leaders. I am satisfied that if my resolutions were submitted to a referendum vote of the members of the trades unions, most of them, and possibly all of them, would be adopted.

Our duty therefore is plain. We must work with the rank and file. Work and agitate. Work and educate. We must pull down the wall of prejudice and ignorance. Whenever that is down, we will soon have a new world.

Victor L. Berger







# Advocates State Life Insurance!

AS A RESULT OF THE WISCONSIN OFFICIAL INVESTIGATION OF LIFE INSURANCE COMPANIES, THE SOCIALIST MEMBER OF THE COMMISSION FILES A NOT-ABLE MINORITY REPORT THAT ATTRACTS ATTENTION.

Wisconsin has had its life insurance investigation and the reports are now in. The commission was appointed by the legislature, one member being our Senator Jacob Rummel of Milwaukee. While the general committee of the senate made a report recommending state supervision, Senator Rummel, in a minority report, urges state ownership, and his report is attracting really more attention than that of the majority of the committee. Owing to the length of the minority report, we can only print the first part in this issue.

The minority report of the senate committee on state insurance by Senator Rummel is a lengthy Socialist document and comes out in favor of conducting insurance by the state. It makes many charges not contained in the joint committee report. The following digest was furnished the press by Senator Rummel:

"Other countries have been much quicker to realize the advantage of government insurance and the possibilities of protection and benefit to the common people, especially the working classes, in the matter of government insurance than have the American states. At the present time the entire field of insurance against sickness, accident, and old age and invalidity has already long ago been entered and occupied

by the various cities, states, and nations of foreign countries. "In America, however, this field has so far been left entirely open for exploitation by private companies."

## 1. INEFFICIENCY OF PRIVATE LIFE INSURANCE.

The report then goes on to recite the results of the investigation of life insurance which was made in the east last year. It mentions the following points:

"1. Salaries of the officials have been all out of proportion to the services rendered—so much so as to amount to a gigantic fraud and theft, the officials receiving as high as \$150,000 per year, or three times as much as the president of the United States. This item alone amounts to multiplied millions."

"2. That the affairs of the companies were manipulated so as to put the relatives and personal friends of the high officials into positions where they also would draw vast sums of money. At this point the report mentions a long list of noted officials of the private insurance companies and their relatives who have been drawing enormous salaries amounting in all to multiplied millions."

"3. That the funds of the company were used to influence the law-making bodies of the state to secure

legislation favorable to the companies, as well as for the political purposes. Hundreds of thousands of dollars were used in this manner. "The House of Mirth" in Albany and the "Yellow Dog" fund have become proverbial."

"4. That funds belonging to these companies have been diverted by the officials to improper, illegal, and reprehensible purposes for the personal advantage of the officials and at the expense of the members and the company in general."

"In other words, the investigation of our great private life insurance companies, operating in America, has shown that they have practiced upon the American people dishonest appropriations of funds, menacing manipulations of the political affairs of the country and gigantic fraud. It has therefore demonstrated that the private ownership and operation of the life insurance business, when viewed from the standpoint of the interests of the people, is a failure. And its continuance will assure and assume the proportions of a national peril."

## II. LIFE INSURANCE IN WISCONSIN.

"Turning now to Wisconsin, we find quite a similar condition here. While the results of our investigations are not so startling in their exposures, yet we see the beginning of the same practices."

"The report of your committee that has investigated the conditions of the Wisconsin life insurance companies shows the following abuses:

"1. Salaries are out of all proportion to the services rendered. For example, H. L. Palmer, the president of the Northwestern Mutual Life Insurance company, draws a salary of \$25,000 a year. W. Merrill, as second vice president, received \$17,000 a year. J. W. Skinner, as secretary, received \$15,000 per annum. The late Charles E. Dyer, as general counsel, received \$18,000 per annum. J. W. Fisher, as assistant medical director, received \$12,000 per annum. W. P. McLaren, as third vice president, received \$18,000 per annum. J. G. Markham, as first vice president, received \$18,000 per annum. While the great ability of these men may be urged, we hold that the service which they render is not proportionate to the salaries which they receive. While this is insignificant in proportion to the New York case, it nevertheless discloses the presence of the evil."

"2. The relatives of personal officers in the employ of the Northwestern Mutual company also receive salaries which are out of proportion to the services they render. For example, C. H. Palmer, son of President Palmer, receives \$3,000 per annum as a clerk. Thomas Balding, clerk of executive and finance committee, husband of a niece of President Palmer, receives a salary of \$6,500. W. A. Adams, auditor of the company, and son-in-law of President Palmer, receives \$6,500 per annum. J. H. Dyer, son of the late general counsel of the company, receives \$9,000 per annum as assistant counsel. And so on through a long list of relatives and special favorites."

"Here again is evidence of the same kind of abuse, although admittedly of not so great a degree as has been so notorious in the case of the New York companies."

"3. The testimony given before your committee above referred to shows the same tendency on the part of the Wisconsin life insurance companies to defraud the policy holders out of their rights, by

means of the fraudulent lapsing of policies."

"4. Your committee reports that premiums on most classes of policy are unnecessarily high."

"The report recites that the present average charge for life insurance, on the private management, is about \$35 per \$1,000 a year and holds that under state insurance, with the charges brought down to the actual cost of efficient management, with full provision against possible and unforeseen contingencies, such as epidemics, etc., the cost of insurance should not exceed an average of \$20 per \$1,000, and could possibly be reduced considerably from that figure."

"5. Unjust discriminations have been used by the company in such ways as to advance its interests and to the detriment of certain of its policy holders. The report, quoting from the general committee's report, recites the case of a certain judge in California whose policy was paid promptly and in full. He had just previous to this rendered two decisions decidedly in favor of the company. And in contrast to this was the case of a man, without

influence or standing, whose insurance the company refused to pay."

"6. It also appears from a report of your committee that for a great many years the officers of this company were profiting by loans on securities of the company's policies, opposed the correction of this abuse and succeeded in deferring it for several years."

"7. It is also apparent that the same methods of evasion and deception have been used by the officers of these companies in giving testimony before this committee as are generally used by private corporations under such circumstances where the state is trying to get at the truth in regard to their business."

"At this point we again wish to emphasize the fact that while these abuses, on the part of the Wisconsin life insurance companies, as far as found out by the committee, are not so glaring as those of the New York companies, they are, nevertheless, of the same nature, arise from the same causes, and are inevitably inherent in the private operation of life insurance."

"The minority of your committee is therefore of the opinion that the experience of the American people with private life insurance companies, both nationally and in the state of Wisconsin, has proven the private operation of life insurance to be excessively expensive, inefficient, inadequate, fraudulent, and oppressive and having a tendency to corrupt legislation."

Continued next week

## Socialists in Action!

### The Wisconsin Socialist Law Makers and Officials.

IN MILWAUKEE: Aldermen—Benjamin Baumele, Henry Ries, Edmund T. Melms, Gustave Wild, Max Grass, Robert Buech, Emil Seidel, August Strehlow, Henry W. Gratz, Edward Schranz, Nicholas Petersen, John Hasmann, Supervisors—Frank Boness, James Sheehan, Martin Mies, Charles Jeske, Gustav Goerdts, Justices—Carl P. Dietz, Richard Beyer, Constables—Herman Kanite, Edw. Gardner, John Breen, County Surveyor—Alex. Glaeser, School Director—William A. Arnold.

IN RACINE: Aldermen—J. E. Decker, L. P. Christensen, W. J. Kostermann, Christian Jorgensen, Supervisors—Wm. Dittmann, John Pulte.

IN MANITOWOC: Mayor—Henry Stolze, Aldermen—A. J. Braxmeier, John Kaufmann.

IN TWO RIVERS: Aldermen—Conrad Hoffman, David Gross, Supervisor—Ernest Teadie.

IN PLYMOUTH: Aldermen—Frank Sanders (Second Term).

IN STATE LEGISLATURE: J. Rummel, Senator; Wm. J. Allbridge, Edmund J. Berner, Fredk. Brockhausen, Sen. Carl D. Thompson, Frank J. Weber, Assemblymen.

Milwaukee: Some time ago the capitalist party aldermen in the Milwaukee city council met the demand of the Socialists for night sessions by changing the hour for meeting in the afternoon from four to three o'clock, and thought they had played a smart trick. It seems to react, however. For the sessions drag into past the supper hour after all, and it may be that the solons will get so tired of it that they will finally be willing to yield to the proletarian demand, even if it does mean that the people will look on at their deliberations, rather than lose both afternoon and evening. Monday's session started promptly at 3 p. m. and did not finish until 11 at night. It was notable for two things: A black eye for the so-called Lindworm park land steal and a verbal trouncing of several city officials who have been carrying pretty high heads of late and blocking the work of the aldermen.

Ald. Steffen (R.) exhibited a roll of signatures in favor of the Lindworm farm purchase that was forty feet long. Ald. Petersen challenged the value of many of the names signed, pointing out that it was made up of small sheets pasted together and that the said small sheets had been distributed among various saloons and signatures thereon obtained by liberal treating.

Ald. Stiglbauer (D.) offered a motion to appropriate \$150 to pay for an appraisal of the property by the Real Estate Board. This was opposed because nearly every alderman had a pretty good idea of what the land there was really worth. It was pointed out that Agent Hackett had declared that no matter what

the appraisers might say he wouldn't sell for less than \$1,200, which was a fearful price. Finally, after much talk, it went to vote and was lost by a close margin.

Then the fight on the high stepping officials was begun, and there was no disposition to mince words. The comptroller had refused to countersign certain appropriations, alleging illegality. As this was wholly outside his province as laid down by the charter, and was, in fact, exercising a veto power, which would set him above the council, the city fathers were in high dudgeon. They also went after the board of public works. Later the city attorney was put on the spit and roasted a good scorching brown. He had refused to draft certain bills regularly ordered drafted by the council for presentation to the state legislature, alleging that they would be "unconstitutional"—they were labor bills, of course—and that he didn't propose to waste time on them. Also that he needed more assistants to do the work of his office. Ald. Seidel and Ald. Melms paid their respects to him without gloves. They said he was paid by the city to do the work the council referred to him, and that as to wasting time and needing more assistants it was a notorious fact that the politicians that constitute his staff spent a good deal of their time loafing round the city hall corridors. "The city attorney has to draw up bills even if they are not favorable to the Merchants and Manufacturers' association," said Ald. Seidel. And Ald. Melms told

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of trying to get an ordinance drafted and of being told by one of Kelly's assistants, whom he finally found loafing around the mayor's office, to go and dictate it to the stenographer in the city attorney's office. The council directed the clerk to send a communication to the city attorney peremptorily directing him to draft all bills that had been regularly referred to him and to have them ready by the next regular meeting of the council.

The proposition to remove Auxiliary fire alarm boxes from city schools and to substitute therefor regular alarm boxes, a Socialist measure held over from the preceding council, was passed.

Ald. Seidel's bond ordinance for a system of inside parks and playgrounds, which had been regularly sent to the committee on engrossment, turned up "mysteriously," missing, and Committee Clerk Boyd, who has not altogether had the confidence of the aldermen since he lobbied in favor of the Central Heating company steal, was unable to explain.

Ald. Reilly (D.), Wittig (D.), tion directing the city attorney to furnish information regarding the private detective agencies that were flourishing in the city.

Ald. Reilly (D.), Wittig (D.) and Melms were appointed to canvass the vote on the bond issues.

## From the A. F. of L. Proceedings.

### THE INTERESTING DEBATE ON POLITICAL ACTION.—GOMPERS' INTEMPERATE PERSONAL ONSLAUGHT!

Delegate Foster continued the report of the Committee on President's Report, as follows:

**Labor's Political Campaign.**  
"We have considered at some length, and with great care, that part of the report of President Gompers and the Executive Council bearing upon this subject, together with the various resolutions having reference to the same general topic."

"We recommend that the action taken by the Executive Council during the past campaign be heartily endorsed; that we declare the issuance of the bill of grievances was amply justified by the contingency which had arisen, and that we express our approval of the energetic campaign carried on against the enemies of labor with the small means at the disposal of the officers of the Federation. . . ."

"We hold, with the President, that the economic function and power of trades unionism is by far its greatest instrument for good. We further hold that the solidarity of our movement must not for a moment be permitted to be endangered by the attempt to identify it with a partisan political movement. . . ."

"Your committee, therefore, does not feel called upon to even ask this convention to say whether an independent labor party is a desirable thing or not. Our membership can settle that matter for themselves. We do say, however, that the attempt to delegate any authority, by this convention, to form political organizations on any specific line—would to that extent identify the Federation of Labor with a party movement and inevitably vitiate one of the most fundamental principles of trades unionism. . . ."

Delegate Berger—"Mr. Chairman and Delegates: I rise to put in a substitute for a part of the report. Most of the report is a splendid piece of work. There is one part, however, I cannot endorse, and that is the part upon political action. The report not being before me, I do not know where my substitute will fit, but probably somewhere in the last three or four paragraphs. I would like to have that part stricken out, and the following inserted:

"Resolved, That true labor politics can never be non-partisan, and must always be partisan. And it must always be partisan to labor; and, furthermore, be it  
"Resolved, That only by uniting politically on class lines in like manner as we are now economically organized on class lines can the American proletariat compel recognition of its rights and finally secure the full product of labor to the workers."

Vice President Duncan—"The chair decides the substitute not in order. Section 8, Article 3, of the laws governing this convention provides that party politics, whether they be Democratic, Republican, Socialist, Populist, Prohibition or any other, shall have no place in the conventions of the American Federation of Labor. The substitute offered by Delegate Berger declares for party politics, and has no place on the floor of this convention unless you direct your committee on laws to report a change in the laws."

Delegate Berger—"My substitute being knocked out, I will have to work on new lines.  
"Mr. Chairman, I will begin by asking a definition of what a party is? A party is a political expression of economic conditions. Many people take it the other way. Many

people think that we can create a millennium by politics. As long as any class has economic strength, that class will also have political strength.  
"Now, it is not our intention, Mr. President, at this time, or at any other time, to tie the American Federation of Labor to any political party. I am known to be a Socialist. Yet under no circumstances would I ask for an endorsement of the Socialist party by this convention. We don't want it.  
"Your endorsement would not do us any good. You have no means of compelling the trades unions of the country to vote the Socialist ticket."

"As long as the trades council of Milwaukee and the state federation endorsed our party we did not get the votes. Since the Social-Democrats quit getting endorsements, the Social-Democrats have been getting the votes.  
"We want men, not resolutions. As far as resolutions are concerned, I know something about resolutions. Our worthy chairman gets the shivers down his back whenever he sees me coming.  
Vice President Duncan—"I did not say that."

Delegate Berger—"You did not say it but you shivered."

"But to come back to our subject. I say, as long as you are in politics at all, you ought to be in politics on labor lines."

"So long as you vote the Republican and Democratic tickets you are working on the lines of the capitalist class and you are not working on the lines of the working class."

"But you say that you will bring pressure to bear on the Republicans and Democrats, that you will make them promise to stand for labor. What good will that do? I have never known a Republican or Democrat running for office who would not promise everything before election. And of course, the capitalist politician running for congress will promise you everything you ask. But they never kept those promises after election, simply because they could not keep them. They have broken every promise to labor they have ever made in the past because it was not in their power to fulfill them. They are there as members and representatives of a capitalist party—and the interests of the capitalist class are naturally paramount in a capitalist party. Yet if you insist on more promises you can get them. They have more promises just as good."

"Therefore I say a union man who is voting for any of the capitalist's ticket is not doing his duty. I know the building up of a political organization on class lines is not an easy thing. I have been through it. We have built up our organization from nothing to 17,000 votes, and have elected six members of the legislature. We had only five members two years ago. We never had any labor leg-

(Continued on page 4.)

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FREDERIC BEATH, Editor. VICTOR L. BERGER, Associate.

**FOR OUR NEW READERS:**  
**THIS COUNTRY** is largely made up of working people, both industrial and agricultural, but it is ruled by the capitalist class, which is numerically a very small fraction of the population. Being in control, that class runs the government in its own interests and against the interests of the rest of the people who are the overwhelming majority.  
We Socialists believe that the country should be managed in the interests and for the well-being of those who produce the wealth. That is what government is for in the first place. The means of existence are now privately owned by capitalists who comprise only twelve per cent of the population. By means of this private ownership a mere ONE PER CENT of the people OWN OVER HALF OF THE WEALTH OF THE NATION, and the concentration is going on at a pell-mell speed.  
The means of production should be owned by the collectivity in order that the fruits of industry should go to the MANY, instead of to the FEW.  
Under the present capitalist system, the majority of mankind must sell their labor power to the capitalist owners of the means of production and distribution in order to live—and to live very miserably at that.  
The people own the post office and everybody is glad of the fact. The people ought to also own all the trusts so that all may enjoy the benefits. They ought to own every industry as soon as it has become sufficiently concentrated and organized to permit of such common ownership.  
To bring this about, the people—that is, the workers, not the shirkers—must have possession of the political power. The Social-Democratic party (known as the Socialist party in some states, and nationally) is organized to bring this about—this and the abolition of capitalism. We assist that the industrial class shall be the wealthy class, and the idle class the poor and dependent class—although Social-Democracy will in time abolish all poverty and eliminate the drones.  
The Social-Democratic movement is international, and will doubtless achieve success in the United States first, because the capitalist system is farthest developed here and is preparing the ground for the higher system of society.  
To show you that your interests lie with us we give herewith the following:  
**Program of International Social-Democracy:**  
1. Collective ownership of all industries in the hands of trusts and combines, and of all public utilities.  
2. Democratic management of such collective industries and utilities.  
3. Reduction of the hours of labor and progressively increased remuneration.  
4. State and national insurance for the workers and honorable rest in old age.  
5. The nationalization of public industries to safeguard the workers against lack of employment.  
6. Education of ALL children up to the age of eighteen years. No child labor.  
7. Equal political and civil rights for men and women.  
**IF YOU BELIEVE IN THE ABOVE, VOTE WITH THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATS.**

**EDITORIAL ETCHINGS.**  
Some of the radical papers are ascribing "unusual intelligence regarding industrial affairs" to the young governor of Rhode Island, who said that he believes in "the public ownership of natural monopolies, but not of business in which natural competition can regulate prices." While, by a stretch, his statement can be made to include the collective ownership of the trusts (the trusts having developed for the purpose of eliminating competition) and in a sense means what the Socialists mean when they demand the socialization of industry as fast as it has been far enough concentrated to make such socialization possible of accomplishment, still no one suspects the Rhode Island governor of intending to voice anything clearly Socialistic. The fact is that he merely puts into elastic words our old bourgeois notion that, whatever may be done to public service undertakings, trade itself must be left the sacred right of the capitalist. For, while the stress of the times is forcing men to advocate the public ownership of the public service business for the sake of the public, they are always careful not to advocate the public ownership of the industries for the sake of the toilers. Labor is a thing still despised, and, besides, capitalism is still lusty and respectable in their eyes. They do not want to abolish capitalism, for capitalism is to them synonymous with civilization itself. But, whereas labor is despised, the "public" is an entity that forces respect and must be reckoned with. And they feel they are part of it.  
We Social-Democrats can afford to smile quietly, knowing that the public ownership advocates will not be able to escape the logic of their present attitude. For the workers are fast becoming the "public."  
Their wrongs are fast becoming public wrongs, are fast getting public cognizance. Karl Marx said in effect that the first task of the Socialist movement was to make a democracy out of the toiling class. No student of current events can escape seeing that this is coming to pass.  
The wrongs of the public, compared to the wrongs of the toiling class, are small indeed. The great bulk of the wealth is made not by swindling and gouging the public, but by the steady, relentless despoiling of the workers of their product, by virtue of the capitalist wage system, growing out of the private ownership of industry.  
The natural working of social evolution will first dispossess the capitalists of their private ownership of the public service undertakings, and we must let the uprooting of capitalism go on in its natural way. And the young governor of Rhode Island and his kind are our friends, even though they do not mean to be.

Under a heading, "Some Facts in the Case," in the bulletin issued by the DeLeon faction of the dismembered I. W. W., Edwards, the editor, prints the following in extra heavy black type:  
"Among them, however, (affidavit filed in the Chancery court in the case of the warring factions of that organization) is one by Lillian Forberg, who swears that Sherman, after his return from the convention of the Western Federation of Miners, told her that a conference had been held at Denver, which was attended by himself, James Kirwan, John M. O'Neill and Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee. At this conference, Sherman said, an understanding had been reached that the W. F. of M. should endorse the I. W. W., that later at the convention of the I. W. W. such action would be taken as would result in the radical element being thrown out of the organization, and that Victor L. Berger at the conference had promised that if this was done the Socialist party would endorse the I. W. W."  
In last week's issue of DeLeon's "People," after a Falstaffian boast that "The People never states a fact that it cannot prove, never makes a promise that it cannot keep," DeLeon goes into page after page of exultation over the above "exposure" of Berger. The Forberg affidavit is a sweet morsel to the arch scandal-monger of New Road street. "It was the Milwaukee Berger who traveled all the way to Denver, to superintend the plot in his party's name!" On his

party in Chicago, although she has given personal assistance to the I. W. W.'s attempts to injure our movement in Milwaukee. She is a sister of Conrad Walter Thomas Mills, which makes her conduct all the more inexplicable.

**From A. F. of L. Proceedings.**  
Continued from page 2.  
isolation that amounted to anything in Wisconsin until those men were elected.  
"How about the political action of our president, Sam Gompers? How about Littlefield? How about Joe Cannon and the rest of them? In former years Richard Barthold of St. Louis used to have a plurality of about 10,000—since he was marked for slaughter particularly, his plurality at the last election was 17,050 votes. Two men have been elected to congress, but the miners elected them, it was not the action of the executive council.  
"A year ago this question of politics was taboed in our convention in Pittsburgh, but a few months later the executive council was in politics. The reason for this change in the policy of the executive council was because the trades unions had success in the political movement in England. I am convinced that our executive council would never have gone into politics if they had not had the example of England before them. They did not go into politics this time because it was necessary or good; they did it because similar action was taken in England. We were rolling up our pants because in was raining in England.  
"But there is a great difference in the makeup of the leadership. Mr. Gompers is not a Keir Hardie—Keir Hardie could make it go. The English Trade Union congress did make it go. They elected fifty men, thirty of whom were Socialists. Our fraternal delegate stated that the enthusiasm came from the Socialists, while the trades unions furnished the well disciplined battalions.  
"We should profit by the example, not only of England, but of Germany, Italy and France. We might also learn a good deal from the newest countries—from our brothers in Australia and in New Zealand.  
"In France, the trades unions are the biggest power in existence today. Look at Germany! It was a German trades unionist and Social-Democrat who prevented a war between France and Germany. The trades unions in alliance with the farmers rule New Zealand today.  
"Compare with the trades unionism of those countries our influence when we go bar in hand begging for this or that other little law, begging for enforcement of the eight-hour law that congress passed in 1898.  
"The truth of the matter is we don't amount to anything in this country politically. Your committee is treated like a football by congress. They don't respect you or care what you do.  
"Now I am not asking the American Federation of Labor to make any alliance with the Socialists. I don't want such an alliance. I would oppose it on our side of the house. We don't want any alliance until the entire sentiment of the American unions has changed.  
"But we do ask for political action on class lines and only on class lines.  
"We say that as long as you elect Democrats to congress, no matter how good men they are—and my friend Wilson is a fine type of man—they will be under the control of the Democratic chief, Williams. That is where Wilson will be. Within a year or two he will either do as the Democratic bosses say or he will not amount to much.  
"Or, supposing you elect a dozen or two dozen men to congress who are Republicans. You will simply have sent Cannon some more mercenaries.  
"A Republican was elected congressman in the Fourth district of Milwaukee this fall and the Social-Democrat was defeated. The Social-Democrat is a member of the

Typographical union. He is also a member of the central body, yet his opponent, Mr. Cary, the Republican, had a letter from Mr. Gompers as an endorsement. Mr. Cary has not worked at his trade for a long time; he is a professional politician. He is sheriff of the county, but purchases non-union bread for the prisoners in the jail. I do not impute anything to Mr. Gompers in this matter, simply had not investigated. He had asked the Milwaukee central body for its opinion he would not have made that mistake.  
"If you go on like this, your independent action will amount to nothing. You simply furnish some more mercenaries for the capitalists.  
"Lay aside your prejudices. Overlook the fact that I am a Socialist—as you have done a couple of times—and if the matter does not appeal to you, vote against it. If it does appeal to you, vote for it.  
"I am in favor of action on class lines or no political action at all. I am against the report of the committee.  
"Delegate Bruden—"Delegate Berger says the Socialist party does not want the endorsement of the working people of this country. If this convention decides to put a workingman in the field in the state of Wisconsin to run for governor, and the Socialists put up a candidate for governor, which one would you vote for?"  
"Delegate Berger—"That is very easily answered. I am a Socialist, and I am going to vote the Social-Democratic ticket, because I believe it is the best expression of the working class in the political field under the present conditions. But am free to say that Socialists of the country would take a very friendly attitude toward an independent labor party and as a matter of fact consider it a brother party."  
"Delegate Bruden—"I claim that answer is evasive. I don't think Delegate Berger is consistent when he takes the stand he does in advising you to take political action, for he is not willing to abide by that action."  
Delegates Lavies, Walker, Paulisch and Finger spoke against the report of the committee; while Brown, Wilson, Lennon, Furseth, and others spoke in favor of it.  
Later on, Delegate Dold offered the following addition to the report of the committee:  
**Resolved,** That the executive council of the American Federation of Labor be, and the same is hereby, instructed to submit to a vote of the affiliated national and international unions, local trades unions and federal labor unions the following questions, the result of their votes to act as guidance for future political propaganda of the American Federation of Labor:  
(1) Shall the past political policy of the executive council be continued?  
(2) Shall an independent political party be formed?  
This addition was opposed by Foster, Mahon, O'Connell and Maloney. Especially the last three speakers took occasion to assail the Socialists venomously. Maloney said among other things:  
"We should have the good common sense and courage to stamp this political party once and for all as an enemy of the trades union movement. That party is that discredits our movement. Their leaders are a wrangling gang of peanut politicians."  
"A good cause will always have good and wise tactics while a bad cause will always employ mean and cruel tactics. You will find that from the time the Social-Democratic party was first organized in Germany a record of miserable tactics, lying insinuations and foul blackguardism has stamped the Socialist parties of this world as professional character assassins.  
"I feel confident that if the amendment offered by Delegate Dold is carried it will mean that the Socialist party, from one end of this country to another, will go into the meeting rooms of the organizations and endeavor to have the

American Federation of Labor declare for their principles."  
Finally at the end of the day's session Samuel Gompers took the floor—as has been his custom for years. He took all the time he wanted, without that any motion to extend his speaking time had been made by anybody. And although the hour of adjournment had arrived at 5:30 he simply kept on with his trade without even finding it necessary to have one of his mamalukes instructed to move for a suspension of the rules. All the rules were suspended by the mere fact that Gompers spoke.  
He said in part:  
"I want now to present to you some of the things that have been said, and some of the things that have been left unsaid, in this convention and elsewhere. I want at the outset to say to Delegate Walker that I exclude him from the consideration of the matters I want to present. I believe he would act as he has declared he would in the event the labor movement determined upon any political policy; but I call his attention to the fact that when he goes home he may find himself in the position that another delegate to this convention found himself in quite recently. I refer to Delegate Whitlam of the Cleveland central body, who made a similar declaration. A member of the local Mr. Whitlam belonged to was nominated as a member of the Ohio legislature. Mr. Whitlam declared he was going to vote for the member of his union for the legislature, and for that he was expelled from the Socialist party.  
"Let me call attention to the fact that the report of the committee does, in the most practical way, the very thing Delegate Dold has in mind in his amendment. It is that, practically, the subject matter is referred to the central bodies and the local unions in the various localities to do what their judgement tells them to be wise, and to leave undone the things they believe to be unwise.  
"But, to revert to the things that have been said and left unsaid here and elsewhere: I hold in my hand a clipping from a Socialist paper, and I want to call your attention to the statements made to a delegate to this convention. A week after the close of the Pittsburgh convention of the American Federation of Labor, Delegate Berger of Milwaukee, who is the editor of the **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD**, makes this complimentary reference to your humble servant, and to another: 'And most undoubtedly the American Federation of Labor shows signs of decay in spite of the mighty numbers marched forth in the reports of Gompers and Mitchell. All its proceedings are senile. Sam Gompers, the president and leading spirit, has more and more developed into an empty, self-complacent old fool.' I want you to note that complimentary reference.  
"He goes on to say further, 'and Gompers never cared as long as President McKinley deigned to speak to him, or Mark Hanna slapped him on the back and called him a good fellow. Yes, Gompers always was a good fellow—for the capitalists.'  
"Further on he says, 'Gompers himself wants to uphold and protect the present capitalist system against the economic system of labor, against Socialism. That is his mission in life, besides holding a well-paid, fat and mighty easy office.'  
At this time Delegate Edward Besenberger asked for a point of order. He wanted to know whether the president of the A. F. of L. was airing his personal grievances against the editor of the **SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD** or whether he was speaking on the subject matter now before the convention.  
Chairman James Duncan yelled back: "Wait a while and then you will find out."  
Gompers continued:  
"I hold in my hand copies of other papers of a similar calibre,

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the names of which I shall not attempt to burden you with.  
"We are asking from congress and from our legislatures only the things we cannot secure ourselves, and one of the principal things for which we are contending is, what? A free play for the lawful and natural functions of the trades union movement. And one of the great, conspicuous opponents of that right have we sought to defeat. Well, we did not defeat him, but it was not through any assistance of the party of which Mr. Berger is a member in our effort. I shall not go into the detail of that campaign, but men have said to me, and I shall say it here before this convention, as something I have not yet said: 'How can you advocate the election of Mr. McGillicuddy—Mr. Littlefield's conspicuous opponent, the only man who had a chance to defeat him?' Let me tell you. I never said one word in print or upon the platform that could be construed into an advocacy of the election of Mr. McGillicuddy. He was the only man who stood any chance of defeating Littlefield, if he was to be defeated at all. Mr. McGillicuddy had pledged himself to the American Federation of Labor to stand for the labor measures for which that organization stood. That was one of the things I could not say on the platform, for there was quite a disaffection in the district that might have retained votes for Mr. Littlefield which might otherwise be cast against him. Was I going to drag in that utterance and hurt the opportunity that presented itself of trying to defeat the man who was the sponsor of all the things against which our movement protests? Because this man was re-elected, even by a small vote, a few nights ago in New York City he denounced me and he denounced every man in this country who stands for a bill that will relieve us from the obnoxious injunction. Don't you think it would have been not only a gracious act, but an act in the interest of our country, if for the time being the Socialist party had said, 'We will defeat this man by all means, and temporarily, at least, we will cast our lots with you to do it?' But they did not do that.  
"It is true we did not defeat as many men as we should like to have done, but I want to tell you what we did. We put the fear of God into them. We cut down their majorities, we cut down their pluralities, and I have Delegate Walker's statement for my warrant in saying that he, as candidate of the Socialists in Uncle Joe's district, as the candidate endorsed by labor of the city and of the state, was approached by smiling Uncle Joe, both before and after the election. Uncle Joe was never more profuse, no man was ever more profuse in his declaration as to what he would do than was Mr. Cannon. I refer to this to contrast it with the boastfulness of the man in the beginning. I tell you this campaign has had magical results. I want to stake whatever reputation I have as a prophet that not only in the Sixtieth Congress will that campaign be felt, but it will be felt in the last days of the present congress. They will not be so arrogant toward the representatives of labor as they have been in the past.  
"In my judgement, the report of the committee covers the subject fully, safely, and means progress and success."  
The addition of Delegate Dold was rejected, and the report of the committee was adopted with a great majority.  
**The Gompers Clique.**  
We take the following from a Labor paper published in Minneapolis: One would think that the labor organizations of the country,

which are, without doubt, the greatest of any organizations of men secular, religious, fraternal or business, would be above the petty bigotries and intolerances of the ordinary mortals, and that they would stand in their dignified position and calmly ignore those who may disagree with them, serene in the consciousness of their own strength.  
But that they are all, even to the representatives in the head body of all labor organizations, the A. F. of L., still imbued with the spirit of bigotry and intolerance which gave birth to the old New England blue laws, and which have from the beginning of the world shown the weakness of mortal mind, was shown in the treatment accorded Victor L. Berger of Milwaukee, during the recent convention. Because he was in a hopeless minority on several questions, and because he had the courage to maintain his position under all circumstances, he was hooted and hissed, and refused even the common civil treatment accorded a condemned criminal, who is at least given an opportunity to speak his mind.  
Because he was opposed to the re-election of Samuel Gompers as president, and because he had the courage to cast his vote in accordance with his belief, he was treated with as much discourtesy as it is possible for a mob of human beings to visit upon a fellow man, without descending to actual physical violence. We do not assert that Mr. Berger was right in his opposition, although some of those who were loudest in trying to howl him down, and to heap insult upon him, daring to express his honest convictions, were expressing nearly the same opinions earlier in the convention. But we do say, and we believe that even those who were guilty of these disgraceful acts will agree with us, now that it is all over, that as a delegate to the convention, and as one who had at all times made a clean, open fight for what he thought was right, and who though steadily defeated had accepted the acts of his fellow delegates in a spirit of good feeling, and had acted the gentleman at all times, Mr. Berger was entitled to a respectful, attentive hearing, and that the delegates to that convention stultified themselves when they gave vent to the intolerance, bigotry and narrow-mindedness they displayed on this occasion.

The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

**STRIFE**  
The Labor and Capital Conflict in game form.  
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**Christmas Presents**  
No order will be so large that we cannot satisfactorily fill it; no order will be so little that we shall not thoroughly appreciate it. Our fine  
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**GLEANINGS FROM BUSY FIELDS.**  
that the ticket ran pretty even in spite of the one man campaign that was made. It is to be hoped the new vote can be held in the future. In 1902 the vote in Colorado went up to 7,562 and then in 1904 it receded to 4,304, while the miners cut our candidate for governor, a man who had bled with them in the bull pen reign of terror, down to 2,614. Let us hope those days are past and that we may have a stable and steady movement in Colorado from now on.  
A very striking and tastily printed "Socialist Bulletin" has been received from Boston—and we know good printing when we see it. A half-tone portrait of Mother Jones adorns the front page. The other pages are given up to reports and the like.  
**FOR MUSIC**  
Apply to FRED. BROCKHAUSEN, Leader Social-Democratic Band & Orchestra, 567 Sixth Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. Members of Milwaukee Musicians Union.  
We make the Black and White POLISH on north and your dealer so in 15 Years truly.  
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## The Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS: 318 State Street.  
Telephone Grand 1742.

The Regular Meetings of the Council are held on First and Third Wednesdays, at 8 O'clock, at Froie Gemeinde Hall, Fourth Street, betw. State and Cedar.

**OFFICERS:**  
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BUILDING TRADES SECTION: Meets 2nd and 4th Thursday at 318 State St. Fred. W. Wilson, Secretary, 318 State Street; Wm. Griebeling, Chairman.

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FINE LINE OF UNION CIGARS.GEO. P. PRUESSING  
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## ORGANIZED LABOR

## Non-Unionists Quit!

It is amusing to note that just on the heels of Judge Sanborn's adverse decision in the molders' injunction case, comes the intelligence that thirty non-union molders employed at the plant of J. A. &amp; P. A. Dutcher on Kinnickinnic avenue have walked out. The firm admitted the fact but would not discuss the matter in the papers. This is a severe blow to the Foundrymen's association and shows how uneasy the non-union men are, and why the foundrymen have had to keep them secluded for fear they may be persuaded to give up their strike-breaking role. The walk-out is a good reply to Sanborn's "weighty words" from the bench about the intimidation of the non-union men. Certainly no one is stupid enough to suppose that thirty men could be intimidated into quitting work in a body if they were satisfied with their position. They were probably tired of being virtual prisoners and of occupying a position where they were bringing distress to their fellows of the working class who were striking for a better citizenship. They know when they have enough.



Capitalist: "Workmen demand their rights. Outrageous! I'll get an injunction!"

## Will Seek Damages.

The printers of Milwaukee have been on the trail of the Milwaukee Printing company, that has a printing establishment on Chestnut street, for alleged fraudulent use of the Allied label. It is claimed that the most direct evidence has been secured and that the courts will be asked to assess damages against the firm for the illegal use of the trade-mark of organized labor. The company was put on the unfair list at the last meeting of Typographical Union No. 23.

## The Peaceful Boycott Legal.

Judge Kirby, in the Chancery Division of the Circuit Court at Louisville Ky., has rendered a decision which upholds a peaceful boycott. The decision, which not countenancing violence in any way, declares that the Constitution gives every laborer the right to quit work whenever he wishes, whether with or without reason, and that what one may do alone was not unlawful for a number of men to do jointly. Furthermore, it declared that laborers had the right to exert the power of persuasion, if this power was exerted peacefully. He also declared that it was the laborer's right to withdraw his own patronage from a firm which was unfriendly.

The question arose in the injunction suit brought by Wm. L. Praefinger & Co., against Frank Weigand and other members of the Butchers' Union. The union issued notices against the firm to the effect that it was unfair, and made efforts to persuade its workmen to quit.—*Shoe Workers' Journal.*

Our advertisers are helping the cause; why not help our advertisers?

## Social-Democratic Party News.

## WISCONSIN.

There are several things doing around the headquarters these days. Comrade Thompson is an "honorable" assemblyman, and as such is beginning to feel the pressure of the coming session of the legislature. The first to come in were the fishermen, then the representative of the blind, and then some of the firemen of the city department. These and similar matters, together with the study of proposed bills of all sorts, have kept the assemblyman occupied. Comrade Gaylord returned from his trip to the east on Wednesday of last week, and found the harness all ready to be fitted to his shoulders. Correspondence had accumulated, and many matters were pressing in the city organizations throughout the state.

## Xmas Presents

We have a very fine assortment of Umbrellas in stock, suitable for Christmas presents. Also a complete line of cutlery—best quality razors, scissors and pocket knives.

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SELLERS OF FINE  
UNION MADE CLOTHINGBuy your Overcoat here  
and get a fine "ROCKER"  
free for an Xmas Present

491-493 ELEVENTH AVE.

about the matter from the start. A new spirit was manifested in the meeting there attended by Comrade Gaylord on last Sunday. The comrades are exceedingly hopeful over the situation, and find that there is a strong nucleus of absolutely loyal comrades numbering about 300, who will be ready to do their duty in the coming spring campaign. This means that Sheboygan will again be "on the map" in the near future. They began by taking in five new members.

PLYMOUTH. Comrade Gaylord looked in just a few minutes at the cigar factory in Plymouth where most of the active comrades may be found, and they promised that Plymouth would "line up" before New Year's.

AUGUSTA. The application for charter from Augusta is now made good by the receipt of dues for all the members who signed, and the next meeting of the state board will have to get busy.

Locals desiring to have a public lecture in the near future by Comrade Gaylord will do well to report at once, as we are now making up the route. Some of the new places opening up in this connection are Bloomington, Ontario, Rio and Sparta.

Last Saturday the Town Milwaukee local held a very successful ball and all were surprised at the large attendance, the spacious Hillside club hall being insufficient to accommodate all who tried to participate.

MILWAUKEE COUNTY COURT  
IN PROBATE  
STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.  
Milwaukee County.  
In the Matter of the Estate of JOHN FRED KAUFMANN, Deceased.  
Letters Administration on the Estate of JOHN FRED KAUFMANN, late of the City of Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, deceased, having been granted to RICHARD ELSNER by this Court.

IT IS ORDERED That the time from the date hereof until and including the first Tuesday of June, A. D. 1907, be and the same hereby fixed as the time within which all creditors of the said JOHN FRED KAUFMANN, deceased, shall present their claims for examination and allowance.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED That all claims and demands of all persons against the said JOHN FRED KAUFMANN, deceased, be examined and adjusted before this Court, at its Court Room in the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, in said County, at the regular term thereof appointed to be held on the first Tuesday of Sept. 1907 and all creditors are hereby notified thereof.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED That notice of the time and place at which said claims and demands will be examined and adjusted as aforesaid, and of the time above limited for said creditors to present their claims and demands, be given by publishing a copy of this order and notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each week, in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in the County of Milwaukee, the first publication to be within fifteen days from the date hereof.

Dated this 28th day of November, 1906.  
By the Court: PAUL D. CARPENTER,  
County Judge.  
RICHARD ELSNER, Administrator of Estate.Teeth extracted and filled without pain. Full sets in gold and rubber plates.  
Dr. Robt. F. Erler  
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Single Teeth without Plates in Gold and Crowns. All work guaranteed.

Buy your DRY GOODS, NOTIONS and MEN'S FURNISHINGS, at  
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290 THIRD ST., COR. STATE ST.  
OPEN EVENINGS

## MILWAUKEE.

Everybody invited to the monster prize schafskopf tournament arranged by the Eleventh ward branch, S. D. P., at Henry Schmidt's hall, corner Twenty-first and Rogers streets. 25 valuable prizes will be distributed among the winners.

The four women's clubs and branches have again proved their good work as workers in aiding the party by taking hold of the kitchens at the recently held minstrel performances. They will, no doubt, prove still more valuable to the cause of Socialism as time rolls on and the movement grows. They certainly deserve praise for the work they have been doing since the time they organized. Once we get several thousand women interested in this work then there will be something doing; of this we can rest assured. So let us, in a spirit of good cheer, help the work along, for the noble cause of Socialism.

The committee having charge of

(Continued on page 6.)

MILWAUKEE COUNTY-COUNTY COURT  
STATE OF WISCONSIN, ss.  
Milwaukee County.In the Matter of the Estate of JOHANNA KOEPECK, Deceased.  
On this 28th day of December, A. D. 1906, upon reading and filing the petition of MARTIN KOEPECK, stating that JOHANNA KOEPECK, wife of the County of Milwaukee, died intestate, on or about the 15th day of November, 1906, and praying that OTTO KOEPECK, or some other suitable person, be appointed Administrator of the estate of said deceased.

IT IS ORDERED That said application be heard before this Court at a regular term thereof, to be held at the Court House, in the City of Milwaukee, on the first Tuesday of January, A. D. 1907, at 9 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as the same may be reached on the calendar.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED That notice of said application and hearing be given by publishing a copy of this order for three successive weeks, once in each week, in the "Social-Democratic Herald," a newspaper published in said County, prior to said hearing. By the Court: PAUL D. CARPENTER,  
County Judge.  
RICHARD ELSNER,  
Attorney of Estate.ALWAYS DEMAND  
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Graeven, Louis .... 367 National Ave.  
Gruettner, Wm. .... 1124 Lincoln Ave.  
Gurke, Wm. .... 1030 24th Ave.  
Hach, Caspar .... 927 Kinnickinnic Ave.  
Hackbart, O. E. .... 372 Lincoln Ave.  
Hertzberg, Ed. .... 2812 Lisbon Ave.  
Holl, Albert .... 607 State St.  
Kadlec, Emil .... 304 Reed St.  
Kaufer, D. .... 696 Forest Home Ave.  
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Lindner, Paul .... 2102 Cherry St.  
Lueneburg, Wm. .... 685 Pearl St.  
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Mauer, Lor. .... 486 Maple St.  
Mews, Chas. .... 1639 Galena St.  
Mueller, Hubert .... 672 3rd St.  
Oswald, William .... 1201 Chestnut St.  
Puls, John .... 1173 6th St.  
Reinhardt, Chas. .... 916 8th St.  
Rittberger, Ernst .... 2439 Lisbon Ave.WISCONSIN STATE  
FEDERATION OF LABOR  
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FRED K. BROCKHAUSEN, Secy-Treas, 553 Orchard Street, Milwaukee.**UNFAIR LIST:**  
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The Hager Brewing Co., Bangor, Wis.  
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Chas. Polachek Bros. Co., 13-14 Third St., Milwaukee, Wis., manufacturers of chandeliers, gas and electrical fixtures.  
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The Oswald Jaeger Bakery, Milwaukee.  
Carpenter-Stiles Bakery, Milwaukee.  
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The Janesville Clothing Co., manufacturers of the Black & Germier Co., manufacturers of the Radiant Home Line Store.  
The Cargil Coal Co. of Green Bay.  
Aug. Rohm, Merchant Tailor, 281 W. Water St., Milwaukee.

## Useful Xmas Gifts

Are constant reminders of your good will. Presents that are of use to your friends are appreciated most.

Here are some timely gifts that are welcomed and valued in every home:

Lisks Royal Enameled, Covered Roasting Pans, at... \$1.75

Another suggestion well adapted for holiday purposes; Stag Handle Carving Sets, packed in handsome lined \$2.25 up box, from

A complete line of sleds, bobs, and skates for boys and girls from... 50c up to \$5.00

Pocket knives, razors, table cutlery, tools of all kind, kitchen utensil in nickle, enamelware, etc., are always acceptable as Xmas Gifts.

Make this Xmas—a home Xmas—with gifts that are useful in the home. A hardware store is best equipped to provide Xmas gifts for the home. Make your selections and we will deliver them anywhere for you.

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Singer, Fred ..... 201 Lake St.  
Weis, Leo ..... 501 Harmon St.  
Weingart, Fred ..... 630 21st St.  
Wilde, A. .... 776 15th St.  
Wendler, Aug. .... 608 Mitchell St.  
Cresinski, Jos., 16th and Monroe Ave., South MilwaukeeH. A. T. S. C. A. P. S.  
Win Gerhard  
907  
THIRD STREET

## A.W. STREHLOW

Plain and Decorative  
Painting, Paperhanging  
and Calcimining. w w w  
Graining and Hardwood  
Finishing, Etc., Etc. w1193 Teutonia Avenue,  
MILWAUKEE, WIS.ASK FOR  
Edelweiss,  
Schoen Hofenbräu,  
Select or Ambrosia  
BEERS OF SCHOENHOFER BREWING CO.Try Our Tonic  
"EDELWEISS-MALTINE"  
448 Barclay Street, Corner Scott.  
PHONE 80. 104.GEO. SCHLEIGER  
HATTER  
AND  
GENTS' FURNISHER  
13th AND VLIET STREETSCARRIAGES  
for Weddings and Funerals  
\$4.00 \$4.00  
Lakeside Livery  
G. J. CORAHAN, Prop.  
Phone Lake 88 778 Brady St.KIENTH'S PHARMACIES,  
608 & 840 Mitchell St.

This "ad" and 15c entitles you to a 15c bottle of our famous cough cure.

Call it out and bring to our store.

R. JESKE & CO.  
The Timmers  
GALVANIZED IRON WORKS  
FIRE PROOF WINDOWS  
712 Walnut Street, Milwaukee.  
All Orders Promptly Attended To.KANITZ  
POPULAR ORCHESTRA  
Furnishes up-to-date Music for all occasions. Phone West 778.  
2154 Fond du Lac Avenue, Milwaukee.



# BUY YOUR XMAS PRESENTS

AT

## LACHENMAIER'S

### CLOTHING Men's Furnishings and Hats

**Lachenmaier & Co.**  
The Dutchess Trousers Store  
Corner Third and State Sts.  
**UNION MADE**

#### Social-Democratic News.

Continued from page 2

the minstrel performances here-with extends a card of thanks to all the comrades and friends who performed services in order to make these minstrel performances a success.

The Town of Milwaukee branch held a very successful family party in their little burg last Saturday evening.

The Jewish section is arranging an entertainment at the Freie Gemeinde hall, Saturday evening, Jan. 19, 1907. A good program is being arranged for.

The Twentieth ward branch is placing tickets for its monster prize mask ball, at the Bahn Frei Turn hall, Saturday, Jan. 20, 1907, on sale. Many valuable prizes are being solicited.

Comrades, this is to remind you that the "Doppel Quartette" is going to hold a grand concert and entertainment at Nic Petersen's hall, Saturday evening, Dec. 15. The hall is located at 2714 North ave.

The coming large event for the south side this present winter is going to be the grand monster prize mask ball, arranged by the Coming Nation club, at the South Side Armory hall, Saturday, Feb. 2.

#### Get One!

How many of the comrades in Wisconsin have secured the signature of one person as an applicant for membership in the party? How many have NOT secured one signature?

There are some comrades who are always busy in this regard, and to give some recognition to them, as well as to stimulate others to activity in this line, Comrade W. R. Gaylord makes the following offer:

1. To the comrade securing the most signatures to applications for membership in Milwaukee county, with dues paid, during the month of January, a prize of one copy of Vandervelde's "Collectivism and Industrial Evolution," or any other book of equal value.

2. To the comrade outside of Milwaukee county, in Wisconsin, securing the largest number of applications, with dues paid, during January the same offer.

3. To every comrade in the state securing five (5) or more applications for membership, with dues paid, during January, will be given a copy of "Socialism and the City."

Now, comrades, get busy, and get the habit, as there is likely to be more doing along this line.

#### The Perplexed Holiday Buyer

will find a most happy suggestion in the following:  
Deposit \$1.00, or as much as you desire, to the credit of the one to whom you wish to give—then make a pre-ent of one of our little pocket or home banks.

It is not only the money the recipient will appreciate but the spirit in which it is given—with the idea of laying a foundation for a substantial account in the future.

**MERCHANTS AND MANUFACTURERS BANK**  
GRAND AVE. AND SECOND STREET  
Franklin Block

#### HOLIDAY BARGAINS

10c Soaps for 5c 25c Boxes for 15c  
Choice Perfumes 10c to \$1.00

**MEIER'S DRUG STORE** 21st and Center Sts.

#### FRANK KORSCH

HALL, SALOON and SAMPLE ROOM  
Cor. Union and Arrow Sts.  
Hall for Club Parties, Weddings, Scholastic Tournaments and Meetings.

#### J. Weifenbach & Son

**FINE GROCERIES**  
3026 VLIET STREET  
Telephones, West 431 and West 432

#### JOHN LUELL

MANUFACTURER OF  
**FINE CIGARS**  
647 GREENFIELD AVE., MILWAUKEE, WIS.  
MY BRANDS—Sanitago de Cuba, G. L. 100  
Cigar, Golden Harvest, Lone Star, No. 200 Cigar.

#### Christmas Gifts!

Nothing will please the girl or boy more than a pair of GOOD **SKATES**

We have them in large variety. Boys' and Girls' Double-Runners, Clubs and Hockey Skates from **45c up**

#### A Few Other Suggestions

**Carving Sets**  
The kinds that hold the keenest edges—with stag handles, in silver-lined cases, for

**\$3.00**  
Others from 80c Up

**Pocket Knives**  
Pearl and stag handles, in silver-lined cases—a most appreciable gift—for

**95c**  
Others from 5c to \$3.25

**Razors**  
SAFETY Razors with 12 blades, put up in neat cases, complete, for only

**98c**  
Other Razors, 95c to \$5

#### SCISSORS AND SHEARS—the Sharp Kind—All

Styles, at from **20c Upward**  
**SHARP KNIVES THAT STAY SHARP**

#### P. J. Lavies & Co.

The Old Hardware Corner  
Third and National Avenues

## SPORTING!

### Social-Democratic Bowling League

#### Standing of the Clubs.

Games Won	Lost	Pct.
Vorwaerts .....	33	23 10 666
Toilers .....	33	19 14 575
Appeals .....	33	17 16 515
Jungles .....	33	15 18 454
LaSalle .....	30	12 18 400
Comrades .....	30	9 21 300

#### Individual Averages.

Games Total	Average
1 Klein .....	24 4270 177.22
2 Gemoll .....	24 4083 170.3
3 H. Roloff .....	15 2544 169.6
4 Wilson .....	8 1317 164.5
5 Kolwitz .....	33 5412 164.
6 Blum .....	27 4421 163.20
7 F. Koch .....	5 978 163.
8 Fotsch .....	15 2403 160.3
9 A. Roloff .....	30 4734 157.24
10 L. Kugel .....	30 4075 155.25
11 Olson .....	27 4172 154.14
12 Perry .....	30 5547 154.3
13 H. Koch .....	30 4619 153.29
14 Schmidt .....	24 3680 153.8
15 Mittenheim .....	21 3204 152.12
16 W. Krause .....	15 2384 152.4
17 P. Krause .....	27 4107 152.3
18 Pomrenning .....	24 3635 151.11
19 Lemke .....	27 4081 151.4
20 O. Krause .....	9 1361 151.2
21 Pochl .....	29 4373 150.23
22 W. Lecher .....	27 4120 150.16
23 Lexow .....	12 1809 150.9
24 Fieting .....	3 450 150.
25 Schuffenhauer .....	33 4926 149.9
26 Oldenberg .....	18 2665 148.1
27 Ohl .....	15 2213 147.8
28 Bartels .....	6 885 147.3
29 Hennmann .....	33 4844 146.26
30 C. Kugel .....	24 3501 145.21
31 T. Panyard .....	32 4632 144.24
32 E. Lecher .....	30 4326 144.6
33 G. Wild .....	25 3553 142.3
34 O. Wild .....	24 3491 141.17
35 Hoffman .....	26 3650 140.19

Comrade H. Schmidt has donated a cash prize of \$4.00 to be given away at the Eleventh ward schafkopf tournament next Sunday, at Schmidt's hall, Twenty-first avenue and Rogers street. Nineteen other prizes will also be awarded.

#### Campaign Fund.

Previously acknowledged \$	73.07
Wm. Mackay, Manitowoc	1.00
Frank V. Carr, Green Bay	1.00
John Schlegel, Marshfield	1.00
Otto Horsman, Gillett	.50
Aug. Bach, Appleton	1.50
B. N. Anderson, Holmen	2.00
Jacob Luetzel, Madison	.60
Emil Orue, Madison	.25
Fred. Wendelburg, Madison	.25
Wm. Besseren, Madison	.50
John Lehnberg, Madison	.75
Robt. Skar, Galesville	.25
S. Docka, Stevens Point	1.00
G. T. Thorne, Oshkosh	2.00
Joseph Becker, Racine	1.00
Joseph Winkler, Racine	.50
Ang. Schreiber, Eau Claire	.50
A. J. Weaver, Whitewater	1.00
R. H. Hoppe, Ladysmith	1.00
Al. Frischmuth, Manitowoc	2.00
Joseph Plegier, Phillips	1.00
W. A. Hall, Pardeeville	.34
C. Coverstone, Racine	.50
R. Cooper, Oshkosh	2.00
Gus. Lansing, Monches	.50
R. Stollenberg, Two Rivers	1.00
Henry Volkman, Kingston	.50
E. K. Evans, Brodhead	3.50
W. R. Gaylord	3.00
K. N. Madison	1.00
Otto Bastubner, Madison	.50
Mrs. May Sargent, Bayfield	1.00
John Everhard, Green Bay	1.00
Geo. Bicker, Kenosha	.30
Chas. Ebert, Janesville	.30
Wm. Heinke, Pelican Lake	1.00
Edw. Jensen, Luck	.50
Gus. Falk, Sheboygan	1.00
John Hollenstein, Juneau	2.00
F. Claussen, Michicot	1.00
H. Gill, Cadott	1.00
J. H. Jepson, Beloit	1.00
Anton Garsel, Lake Mills	5.15
Henry Langmas, Sheboygan	2.00
J. Hunziker, Lake Mills	1.00
Hugo Jacobs, Watertown	.50
Wm. Melis, Cecil	.50
G. Raagio, Waukesha	.50
Meckelke Bros., Cascade	1.00
A. B. Groat, Milwaukee	1.00
Dr. Wm. Vass, Kiel	1.00
Dr. F. Pfeiffer, Oshkosh	1.00
J. Jensen, Racine	1.00

Total .....

Received this week from State comrades .....

Milwaukee Minstrel Show Tickets.

Previously reported .....	\$289.50
Peter Kraemer .....	1.00
O. K. donation .....	1.00
A. W. Strehlow .....	1.00
A. M. Strehlow .....	1.00
Ans. Habach .....	1.00
R. Weiser .....	.75
Chas. Eberhardt .....	1.00

#### Exceptional Display of

#### Holiday Goods

at 948 Kinnickinnic Av.

#### Weiner Dry Goods Co

has put in an entirely new stock of Toys. Come early and save money.

Special Prices for the Holidays

5 of Wiener's Cash Discount Stamps Given With Every 10c Purchase.

Please South 310. Lady Assistant.

#### Borgwardt & Niemann

Embalmers and Funeral Directors.  
1061 Kinnickinnic Ave.

# CHRISTMAS GIFTS

It's easy to buy a gift for a friend—but to present an article of worth and merit, and one which will be appreciated, is quite another matter.

If you are posted on quality and style and know what you want to buy, well and good. If not, you should make it a point to buy from a house with a reputation for fair dealings. In buying here you not only buy from such a house, but the knowledge of our experienced salespeople is at your service and, if requested, they will gladly and cheerfully give suggestions and assist you in making appropriate purchases suitable for Christmas presents.

You will find our departments well stocked with goods that will not only give satisfaction from the standpoint of wear, but in presenting them to friends you may do so with the knowledge that they will be appreciated—because style, quality and worth are combined in goods bought at LAUER'S.

## SUGGESTIONS

Neckwear Reefers Lounging Robes  
Mufflers Pajamas  
Fancy Vests, House Coats Gloves and Mittens  
Cardigan Jackets  
Negligee or Stiff-Bosom Shirts  
Flannel Shirts

Suspenders  
Fur Caps Cloth Caps  
Umbrellas  
Walking Sticks  
Suit Cases

Jewelry  
Shoulder Braces  
Night Shirts  
Sweaters Muffets  
Hosiery Collars and Cuffs  
Handkerchiefs Hats

Men's, Young Men's  
or Children's Suits,  
Overcoats, Trousers

## JOS. LAUER & CO.

GIVE THE VALUES  
NATIONAL AVENUE—CORNER FIRST AVENUE



1906  
Holiday  
Season

**Diamonds**—A large stock of the most desirable sizes, bought at the lowest prices offered in the year 1906.

**Gold Jewelry**—Mounted with Pearls, gems and precious stones, in all new designs and finishes.

**Bracelets**—The call for Bracelets continues and our stock shows quick response—all prices.

**Silverwares** and Novelties, a complete Holiday assortment; we have never shown so great a variety.

**Cut Glass**—Rock Crystal and Decorated Glass, all the new shapes and embellishments never shown before this season.

**Watches** and Chains. We carry the largest Watch stock in the state and can meet every demand.

**Silverplated Tabelwares**—Designs and finish closely approaching Sterling, the leading makes, satisfactory in every way.

O. A. ZEDLER, Secretary.

## ROHN THE JEWELER

1455 Green Bay Avenue

LARGE VARIETY OF  
HOLIDAY GOODS

## H. M. CASTENHOLZ

Hatter and Furnisher

Now Ready with Holiday Lines!

1111 TEUTONIA AVENUE

## THEO. KOESTER,

WEST SIDE BOTTLE HOUSE.

Wines and Liquors at Wholesale Prices.

309 Chestnut Street.

Please Mail 2290. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

## Otto C. Laabs

DRUGGIST

1929 Vliet St., Cor. 26.

## CHAS. W. EBEL

631 THIRD STREET

HATTER

and

Hatters

UNION GOODS a Specialty.

## EMIL BACHMANN

611 Third St.,

JEWELER and

OPTICIAN

Eye tested and glasses fitted properly. We also carry a fine line of Watches and Jewelry. Please watch and jewelry repairing a specialty.

## GUSTAV BESTIAN

Manufacturer of

**Fine Cigars**

10c "THE REAL THING" 10c

"OLD JUDGE" 5 Cents

882 SEVENTH ST.

Milwaukee, Wis.

## MINERAL WATERS.

WEISS BEER

ELKHUSING

SODA WATER

SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN

PICNIC & SOCIETY ORDERS.

TELEPHONE MAIN 177.

## Doc's Place

WINES AND LIQUORS

Cream City Keg and Bottle Beer

261 Third St.

## DR. CHURCHILL

Specialist in

Diseases and Surgery of the

EYE, EAR, NOSE and THROAT

415 MITCHELL STREET

John Byron Henry Reuss

## Byron & Reuss

CLOTHIERS, HATTERS

AND FURNISHERS

NEW STORE NEW GOODS

A FULL LINE OF UNION MADE GOODS

Satisfaction or Money Back

Corner Grove and Mineral Sts.

## CASPAR HACH,

Baker & Confectioner

...Union Bread...

ALL ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

627 KINNICKINNIC AVENUE.

## H. F. STEINERT

DRUGGIST

PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY FILLED

3112 Teutonia Avenue

## A. W. HAAS,

Dealer in

Fresh and Salt Meats, Poultry and

Game in Season.

211 HOWELL AVENUE.

## ANTON WEISS'

Pharmacy

Cor. Eleventh and Greenfield Aves.

Prescriptions Carefully Filled.

## C. D. WAUGH

Expert Optician

280 GRAND AVE.

When you can't see well, see WAUGH

## The Bottom

of the

Coal Pile

Is not thing no man wants

to see at this time of the

year. Look over your

fuel supply and see if it is

not time you were placing

your order, so that you

will be ready when zero



## Make the Boy Happy

This Christmas by making him a present of a Scroll Saw or Tool Chest. Nothing will please him more. We have the most complete line of both, and they are no playthings, but genuine machines and tools to make things with.

The tools in our chests are first-class goods taken from our own stock and we guarantee them. We have the most complete "Boys' Gift Store" in town—you had better look this list over before making your Christmas selections for boys.

### Useful Gifts for Boys

Bracket Saws.....	25c, 65c, \$1.00	Coaster Wagons.....	\$1.25 to \$7.00
Scroll Saws.....	\$2.50, \$3.50, \$4.50	Pouching Bags.....	9c to \$8.00
Combination Scroll Saw and Lathe.....	\$8.50 to \$12.00	Footballs.....	50c to \$2.00
Boys' Tool Chests.....	35c to \$3.50	Wool Sweaters.....	\$1.50 to \$6.00
Mechanics' Tool Chests.....	\$6.50 to \$22.50	Sneaks.....	\$1.00 to \$8.00
Steds and Bobs.....	50c to \$15.00	Air Rifles.....	65c to \$1.75
Ice Skates.....	45c to \$8.00	Game Boards.....	45c to \$4.50
Roller Skates.....	50c to \$3.00	Pocket Knives.....	5c to \$35.00
Hockey Clubs.....	5c to \$1.00	Ingersoll Watches.....	\$1.00 to \$1.75
Irish Mail Wagons.....	\$4.50	Books.....	10c to \$1.00
		Billiard Tables.....	\$6.00 to \$60.00

"IF IT'S FROM GROSS IT'S GOOD"

## Ph. Gross Hardware Co.

Open Evenings.

126-128 Grand Ave.

### AT THE THEATERS.

Cunning, the jail breaker, who begins a week's engagement at the Star theater Sunday-matinee, will attempt a seemingly impossible feat at 1 o'clock Sunday afternoon on Grand avenue bridge. After being handcuffed and shackled he will jump off the bridge into the water and before coming to the surface will free himself from the irons.

### DAVIDSON.

The ever popular "County Chairman" returns to the Davidson Sunday evening for a flying engagement of one night. It is a fine, wholesome play, full of ginger and drollery, and of politics, as politics ought to be shown up. The usual prices will prevail.

### ALHAMBRA.

"Painting the Town" the new musical play, which comes to the Alhambra this week, is a jolly combination of opera, comedy, spectacle, ballet and pantomime, with an unusually large investiture of magnificent scenery, stalling mechanical features, sumptuous costume-

## See What They've Done!

Another \$120.54 gone. In all \$700.88 has been wiped out. The Twenty-second ward branch planks down \$51.00 in cold cash—has already pledged \$205.35, and has sent a letter to every member of the branch so as to be sure that every one shall have a chance to do his duty.

The Ninth ward branch also insured. At their last meeting the members present pledged \$21.00 and their secretary has already mailed letters to all members asking them to be sure to take a swipe at the deficit with a dollar wage.

The Nineteenth ward branch also voted \$30.00 out of its treasury and will follow up on the One Day Wage Fund.

GET THE FRIENDS TO HELP. The Twenty-second ward branch took a wise step last week. They authorized Comrade Nick Petersen, of 2714 North avenue, to solicit and receive One Day Wage contributions from not only the members of the branch but from friends of the cause as well.

Every branch and every local should do the same. Get them all to help.

Mention should also be made of the splendid work of the Eleventh ward branch last week. They voted \$33.40 cash to this fund, are giving all the commissions on the subscription cards and will turn over a part of the profits from their card party next week. We are assured that we can count on another \$25.00 from the Eleventh ward.

Other ward branches and locals all over the state are getting ready to give a good lift. Watch 'em next week.

### HOW IT STANDS.

Of the \$120.54 cash received this week on this fund, \$79.00 comes from Milwaukee county comrades, and \$41.54 from the state comrades.

Now that looks good. Keep it up, comrades! Get every member and every friend to contribute, and when every one has done that, the deficit will be gone. Go! Go! Go! —help make it—GONE!!!

Milwaukee County Deficit now \$955.00 State Deficit now \$844.12

TOTALS									
					25c	\$	2.00		
					50c		4.00		
					\$1		8.00		
					\$5	\$5	40.00		
					\$25		200.00		
					\$50	\$50	400.00		
\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	800.00	
\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$100	\$220	\$225	1045.00		

Now \$1799.12, was \$2500

ing and the latest novelties in electric lighting and effects. The story of the play is bright, clean and immensely funny. The music is new and original, ranging from grand opera to the ever welcome "ensemble number. Special attention has been given to the arrangement of the ballets, dancing numbers, grouping and ensembles, and the costumes used in the ballet are described as a perfect riot of colors. Among the

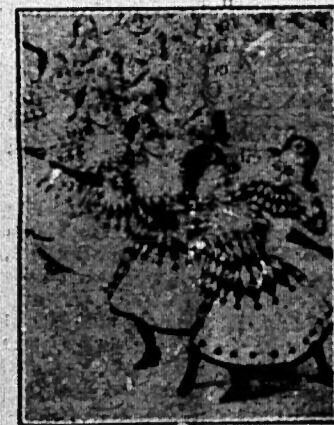
action of the play takes place in the midst of the great metropolis, New York City, where poverty's tears ebb and flow in the shadow cast by the palaces of multi-millionaires.



There are some side-splitting comedy scenes to relieve the tragedy and pathos.

### STAR THEATER.

With a plentiful allotment of feminine charmers, a clever coterie of mirth making comedians and a equipment of costumes and scenery that is the envy of all competitors, "The Star Show Girls" are announced to sail into the Star for all next week. It was generally conceded that "The Star Show Girls" deliver the goods.



principal scenes are a mammoth railroad station, the dressing rooms of the Folie Music hall, the stage of the Folie Music hall, the Palace of Ram Jam, The scene on the roofs, the grand banquet hall.

### BIJOU THEATER.

"Bertha, The Sewing Machine Girl," with its wealth of scenic settings, its beautiful love story, its marvelous realism, its thrills, tears, smiles and great moral lesson will be presented at the Bijou tomorrow afternoon and all next week by a superb dramatic organization. The

## Xmas GIFTS

A beautiful array of wearing apparel for men and boys. Come early and get the best. This might remind you of an article that perhaps may be "just the thing":

Silk Mufflers Gloves  
Suspenders  
Neckwear Fur Caps  
Derby and Fedora Hats  
Fur-Lined Caps  
Negligee & Dress Shirts  
Smoking Jackets  
Bath Robes Hosiery  
Sweaters and Jackets  
Collars and Cuffs  
Umbrellas Ear Muffs  
Fancy and White Vests  
Suits and Overcoats  
Suit Cases Telescopes  
Trunks and Satchels

**J. BRUETT & SON**  
1727-1729 Foot du Lac Avenue  
Corner 18th Street

## REMOVAL SALE

The store at 330 Grove Street, corner National Avenue, is being remodeled for

## D. GOLDMAN

and when completed will positively be the finest JEWELRY STORE in the city. REMOVAL SALE now going on at the present store, 343 Grove Street.

### Everything Going Regardless of Cost.

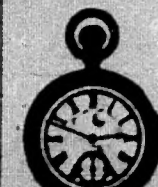
Gents' Gold Filled Watches, complete with chain, sold at \$15.00, now at..... \$10.00  
Ladies' High Grade Gold Filled Watches, complete with chain, sold at \$15.00, now at..... \$8.95  
Solid Gold Watches in Ladies' and Gents' sizes at prices to suit.  
It will pay you to look over our stock before buying.

Gent's black enamel Swiss Watches, with plain and fancy dials, regular price \$5.00 to \$7.50 at this sale at..... \$3.00 TO \$5.00  
Ladies' fancy enamel, open face Swiss Chat. Watches, always sold at \$4.00 up to \$7.50, your choice at our sale at..... \$2.95 TO \$5.00



## Christmas Presents!

For WATCHES of well-known reliability—DIAMONDS, finest qualities only, direct from the cutter—JEWELRY, all of latest designs—Silver and Toilet Wares of best makes—at prices within reach of all—go to



**Theo. SCHELLE**  
318 WEST WATER ST.

## HANSEN'S

### CHRISTMAS FURS

## Of Highest Quality Special Sales This Week



ISABELLE MARTEN THROWS—Fur on both sides, six tails on ends, chenille ornaments, silk girdle, with two tails, reduced from \$12.00 to..... \$3.00

Sable Cory Cravats, close fitting at neck, 2 wide tabs, reduced from \$5.00 to..... \$2.50

Gray Squirrel Cravat, 2 ornaments, 2 short tabs, reduced from \$7.50 to..... \$3.00

Gray Squirrel Throw, 52 inches long, reduced from \$10.00 to..... \$5.00

Sable Cory Novelty Scarf, double tabs, trimmed with Chinchilla, reduced from \$10.00 to..... \$5.00

Extra choice White Arctic Fox Boa, 60 inches long, 2 large tails and natural claws, reduced from \$30.00 to..... \$20.00

Chinchilla Throw, 58 inches long, and large Pillow Muff, reduced from \$50.00 for set to..... \$40.00

### A Great Variety of Ermine Pieces, Chinchilla and Mink Novelties

Nearseal Jackets, 24 inches long, Skinner Satin lined, reduced from \$30.00 to..... \$20.00

Best Quality Nearseal Jacket, regular price, \$65.00, for..... \$50.00

Black Cloth Coats, 3/4 length, gray and white squirrel lined, sleeves fur lined, sable marten collar at..... \$48.00

Astrakhan Jacket, Skinner satin lined, 24 in. long, reduced from \$50.00 to..... \$37.50

Men's Fur Lined Coats \$25.00 and up.

Fur Robes, reduced from \$10.00 to..... \$5.00

Nearseal Caps for Men and Women..... \$2.50

Children's White Ermine and Angora Sets—Muff and Scarf; reduced to..... \$1.75

## HANSEN'S EMPIRE FUR FACTORY

373-375-377 East Water St.

RAW FURS BOUGHT

IMPORTERS and EXPORTERS

OPEN EVENINGS

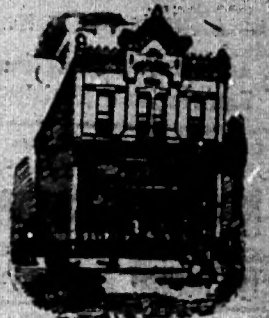
### CRYSTAL THEATRE.

At the Crystal next week Cardona and his lions will be the big attraction, and the house offers a valuable consideration to any young couple bent on marriage who will consent to have the knot tied in the lions' cage.

THIS IS THE STORE AT WHICH TO BUY

## Holiday Slippers

AT LOW PRICES



Our stock is so large that space will not permit us to mention prices, which range from 50c to \$2.50 a pair.

We have them for the smallest infant to the largest man. All we ask of you is, give us a fair consideration, if you find our prices right buy them, if not, you are the decider.

DON'T WANT TO THE LAST select your gift now, have it put aside and get it later.

A BEAUTIFUL SOUVENIR 1907 CALENDAR given with every purchase beginning Monday, December 17th.

**Lamers Bros.**  
SHOES  
334 GROVE ST. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

**WM. LORENTZ**  
DRUGGIST

NOW LOCATED AT S. W. COR. GREENFIELD AND 19th AVES.

Phone South 171  
Apt. Koch H. J. Foxworth  
**Smoke NIGHT HAWK**  
"GOLD MINE"  
10c—CIGAR—10c  
KOCH CIGAR CO., 598 6th Ave., MILWAUKEE, WIS.

## Classified Advertising

### FOR SALE.

STOVE AND FURNACE repairs of every description at the STOVE SHOP, 250 West Water St. Tel. Grand 176.

NEW and old hand RANGERS and HEATING STOVES at low prices; stoves exchanged. I. SCHER, 218 Chestnut St. Phone Grand 117.

### WANTED

WANTED—Orders for advertising novelties, buttons, society badges, etc., union label on all goods. Address 600 Chestnut Street, Milwaukee.

WANTED—Felt Hats, cleaned and reblocked at reasonable prices. H. WIGERSUM, 132 Fifth St.

### WANTED

WANTED—To do addressing for societies, merchants, etc., low prices, "quick service." RAPID ADDRESSING CO., 211 Sixth Street, Milwaukee.

WANTED—Orders for imitation typewritten letters; cannot be told from the original. COOPERATIVE PRINTERY, 241 Sixth St., Milwaukee.

### HOUSE COAL

Seranton Hard Coal, eng. stove, net, \$1.15 del. Pea (No. 2 nut) for furnace and stove \$3.50 del. Pocah, eng. stove, furnace, stove, \$4.50 del. Mail and telephone orders promptly filled. SUTHERLAND & BURNHAM COAL CO., 330 Broadway, Cham. Com. Bldg. Phone M. 357.

### One Day's Wage Fund.

Previously reported.....	\$ 25.75
Edw. Klineckow.....	5.00
A. A. Wiese.....	2.00
C. D. Thompson.....	3.00
V. L. Berger.....	4.00
G. W. Whitnall.....	1.00
C. P. Dietz.....	3.00
R. Buech.....	5.00
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The HERALD, ten weeks for 10 cents, to new subscribers only.

## SPECIAL!

## 10c On a Dollar



To REDUCE OUR STOCK of Fine Union-Made

## Suits and Overcoats

before taking inventory, we are offering a Special Discount of 10c on every dollar. This will give you a saving of 25c on a dollar, as we sell our merchandise 15 per cent. cheaper than our competitors in the high-rent district. We are also offering for the holidays a full line of UNION-MADE FURNISHING GOODS AT MODERATE PRICES

**Moritz Bros. & Winter** Big Store  
337-339 THIRD STREET

**SAM. R. MILLER'S LIVERY**

359 MARKET STREET. Only Union Drivers Employed.

Can furnish at any time services of first-class Undertaker, Embalmer and Funeral Director—also best hearse in the United States

First-Class Carriages \$4.00 Carriages for Weddings \$4.00

TELEPHONE MAIN 5725. OPEN DAY AND NIGHT.

This is Where You Get THE BEST 15c MEAL IN THE CITY. Y. M. C. A. Restaurant 143 FOURTH STREET Open from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M.

ET... MIES BE YOUR TAILOR! The only UNION TAILOR SHOP in Bay View.

876 KINNICKINNIE AVE. Phone Blue 1921, near SOUTH BAY ST.

Adolph Heumann 271 3rd St. Phone: 988 Grand SAMPLE ROOM and BOTTLE HOUSE

**ROBT. BUECH SALOON** 565 CLINTON STREET Lunch at all hours Fine Line of Union Cigars Telephone Connection

**SHOES MADE E. SAUDER** 961 HOWELL AVE. Near Lincoln Ave.

Smoke 10c-TAMPANOLA-10c CIGAR Manufactured by HERM. BUECH 575 16th Ave. Phone South 8953

Telephone White 8821 AND. BUEHLER PRINTING CO. PRINTERS

620 East Water St. Milwaukee, Wis.

OYSTER SEASON NOW OPEN A large assortment of choice Lake, River and Ocean Fish and Shellfish Served Always on Ice. TOWN FISH MARKET 575 1st AVENUE.



STORE OPEN EVERY EVENING

# LEVY AND KAHN

409-411 NATIONAL AVE.

## Beautiful FURS for Xmas Gifts

Great Variety of Designs in Scarfs at Lowest Prices

Furs are always highly favored for Christmas gifts. Hundreds of holiday shoppers are being especially attracted by the richness of designs and the absolute reliability of our inexpensive furs, and—above all—by the decided lowness of the prices.

### A Few Items On Which Our Prices Are Lowest

**Black Coney Clusters**—six tails, chain fasteners, sold elsewhere for 90c. **75c**

**Brown Coney Clusters**—six tails, sold elsewhere at \$1.49—our price. **98c**

**Maple Gray Squirrel Neckpieces**—satin lined, cord ornaments, sold elsewhere at \$3.00—our price. **\$2.75**

**Brown Coney Storm Collars**—double lined, satin lined, sold elsewhere at \$4.98—our price. **\$4.98**

**Blonded River Blush Storm Collars**—trimmed with natural tails, satin lined, sold elsewhere at \$7.50—our price. **\$6.98**

**River Blush Ties**—Edna May style, fancy head ornaments, sold elsewhere at \$2.48—our price. **\$2.48**

**Blonded River Blush Neckpieces**—trimmed with cord ornaments, satin lined, sold elsewhere at \$2.75—our price. **\$2.75**

**Jap Mink Neckpieces**, many handsome styles, at **\$4.50, \$5.98 and \$8.50**

**Blue Wolf Seta**—satin-lined throws, large plume muffs, **\$16.50, \$20 and upward**

**Misses' Neckpieces and Children's Sets**

**Misses' Neckpieces**, brook mink, three styles, at **\$1.00, \$1.25 and \$1.50**

**Children's Seta**, Angora and lamb wool, **98c and \$1.75**

**Children's Seta**, imitation ermine, Angora, trimmed, purse, ribbon bow and cord ornaments, our price **\$2.75**

**Children's Gray Krimmer Seta**—muffs, handkerchiefs, regular \$2.50—our price. **\$1.98**

5 PER CENT. REBATE On Every \$1 Purchase

## ALHAMBRA

WEEK COMMENCING SUNDAY MATINEE, AT 2:30—Other Matinees, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday

CHAS. H. YALE AMUSEMENT CO.—Presenting

The New Musical **Painting the Town** SUMPTUOUS COSTUMES—BIGGEST OF HIS MUSICAL PURPOSES ONLY! ATTRACTIONS!

Splendid Company—60 People—Headed by **Haliday and Leonard** Mammoth Scenic Effects—3 Pretty Ballets 20 Original Musical Numbers

## BIJOU

Beginning SAT. SUNDAY 2:30  
MATINEES Wednesday and Saturday

A. H. WOODS Offers

The Big New York Scenic Success

## BERTHA

THE SEWING  
MACHINE GIRL

—WITH—

EDITH BROWNING

AND A STERLING CAST OF PLAYERS

An Elaborate Expenditure

Extravagantly Exploited!

CHRISTMAS WEEK, Dec. 23

MATINEE CHRISTMAS DAY

**Mr. Jas. J. Corbett**  
The Burglar and the Lady

NEW YEARS WEEK, Dec. 30

AMERICA'S GREATEST PLAY

## ARIZONA

Twice Daily

STAR

Commencing Sunday Matinee

Ladies Day

STAR

Fri.

SHOW GIRLS

Mat. and Night

Next: THE CHAMPAGNE GIRLS

CRYSTAL

DAILY AT 8:30 7:48 and 9:30

Week of December 17th

AND HIS LIONS

CRYSTALGRAPH

Admission 10c Reserved Seats 20c

Gust. J. Rogahn

Manufacturer of

FINE GIGARS

Brands: 100—Royal Jewel &amp; Arrow—50—Cannon Ball and Old Iron Spike—50—750 Pearl St. These Cigars are

BORCHARDT BROS.

TAILORS AND FURNISHERS

147-149 Grove St., 2nd Floor, Room 405

## Town Topics by the Town Crier.

"Who has the brick? Ald. Wittig says he has, but that he had permission. The board of public works holds that the brick belongs to the city. Query: Will Ald. Wittig's father-in-law have to rip up his brick paved driveway so that Ald. Wittig can make restitution?"

According to Commissioner Schoenecker as reported in the Wisconsin it was the board of public works that prevented Ald. Wittig from taking a second load of brick. Mr. Schoenecker held that the brick belonged to the city. On learning that someone was taking it for private use he sent over and stopped it and thus, it is said, saved most of the brick to the city.

The HERALD was in error in saying that \$100 had been paid for the brick Ald. Wittig hauled away to his father-in-law's. The ward foreman says the brick were worth about that amount had he had to purchase them in the market. He is understood to have made such purchases in the past.

The publicity given to this matter has raised another interesting question. By what right did the railroad company give the brick to Ald. Wittig? And by what right did the company use the old brick to repave the space between their tracks after the rails were laid? Street railways are required to pave between their rails and a foot on each outer side. The brick that were torn up, therefore, belonged to the city. The railway company had no right to use them for the repaving. And it had no right to take any of those not used to the dump—if any were really taken there. So it looks as if Ald. Wittig should have gone to the city or the ward foreman for permission to take the bricks that he gave his father-in-law.

We have accorded Ald. Wittig opportunity to reply in these columns to the article "A Second Ward Mix-up," appearing in last week's issue. He has chosen to frame his reply in the third person, and barring the introduction, in which he assumes to speak for us, his reply is as follows:

"We find that the foreman of the paving contractor, who had charge of the laying of the brick pavement on State street also did the work of relaying the brick for the street railway company on Sixth street, and that both the foreman and the inspector notified the ward foreman several times to remove the broken and defective brick on both jobs, but he refused to do so; that thereupon they complained to Ald. Wittig. Owing to the fact that the ward foreman does just the contrary of what Ald. Wittig requests to be done, the ward foreman continued his refusal. After the work was completed several days thereafter and the contractor and inspector had again notified the ward foreman to remove them and he again having refused the contractor carted all of those on State and the greater part of those on Sixth street to the dump. While this was going on the contractor asked Ald. Wittig whether he did not have any use for any of the broken and defective brick and told him he could have them if he paid for hauling them away. Ald. Wittig hired a team and hauled one load and did it in such a manner that the ward foreman would surely notice it. It had its effect; it woke up the ward foreman who has no love for Ald. Wittig and as a result the foreman caused the balance of the brick to be carted to the ward lot. In consequence of Ald. Wittig's move at least a third of the brick were saved for the ward, and if the foreman had done his duty the other two-thirds thereof would now rest on the ward lot instead of on the dump."

He has secured sworn statements from Peter Hageland, the foreman on the job of relaying the pavement on Sixth street, and also of David Turner the inspector and Commissioner Schoenecker. The alderman hints that his troubles are due to the ward foreman, as he says that he has taken brick before and no one thought it wrong. "It was better to pave my barn with brick," says Mr. Wittig, "than have the brick go to waste." On one occasion, when Chestnut street was paved, he picked out the best of the discarded brick to take to his place, and what did the foreman do, he says, but pounce on those very brick, while the rest that was scattered around was left on the street.

An anti-labor decision by a capitalist judge is a serious matter for workmen, but we cannot help noting the streak of the comic to be found in Judge Sanborn's long decision against the striking Molders in the suit charging them with violating Judge Quarles' injunction. Judge Quarles had complained that the pickets placed near the factories ought not to hide the fact. That they should be clearly recognizable as pickets by some designation or other. The molders, through their attorney, said they were willing to have their pickets marked, and the judge suggested that they wear a button. This was agreed to and from that time on the pickets all wore buttons. Now Sanborn takes a hard capitalistic fall out of this button business, saying that it was a help in the intimidation of the strike-breakers, and that the "constant presence of the pickets, their buttons and their number, even if they said nothing, would carry with it a constant threat, producing fear and alarm among the workmen." Gee whizz! we may remark.

Sanborn lives in Madison. Madison is a town almost snobbish in its social life. It is a "literary" rather than an industrial town. Efforts to get factories to locate there have always been violently opposed by the codfish aristocracy of the place on the claim that it has been the intention all along to keep the city sacred to the "upper class." It was to remain a place where people of fortune and literary culture could live and die surrounded with the culture that spells snobishness, with the struggle for existence kept out of sight and in other places—people who had to toil for their living did not make "cultured" neighbors. A judge surrounded by such an undemocratic atmosphere must, of necessity, imbibe some of it, especially as, being a federal judge, he is himself a social lion and one of the sights of such an "exclusive" community. Being out of touch with the industrial situation, such as a large city presents, he is not a fit man to preside in such a case as the one we are referring to. His methods of thought, the feeling of the predatory class, which has to constantly disguise its contempt for the rights of the workers who soil their hands that others may have their capitalistic spoil.

The people of the Tenth ward who have waited so patiently for a new school at Lloyd and Twelfth streets, and have put up with a building that was so unsafe that the aldermen forced the city to erect outside wooden fire escapes to each of the upper floors, are now to be well rewarded for that patience. Superintendent of Schools Pearce has roughly outlined the sort of building to be erected as soon as the additional land is condemned, and from this the architects will



Investigate and be convinced before purchasing your Xmas furniture. Visit our store and note carefully the designs and workmanship, then the prices. You can walk through our large store (4 floors) to investigate, every price marked in plain figures, the knowledge you will gain will be priceless, and you will be convinced that we do as we claim: Sell Reliable Furniture at the lowest possible prices.

### Ladies' Desks

A beautiful selection of Desks and Bookcases and Magazine racks in all the latest finishes—selecting a desk here will be an easy task—prices range from

**\$6.00 TO \$40.00**

### Music Cabinets and Record Cabinets

Special efforts have been made to make this selection the largest and most varied in Milwaukee. 53 designs to choose from, in all finishes. Prices range from

**\$3.50 TO \$40.00**



### Dresser Sale

124 samples to select from. This selection is too large for Xmas season and we are compelled to reduce the stock by one-half. Good inducements will be offered. Better look them over—they make handsome Xmas presents. Every one a bargain—prices range from

**\$7.00 TO \$85.00**

Special Mottle Rug, 27 in. long, 35c

No piece of housefurnishing decorates more than a beautiful China Closet or Buffet—will make a handsome Xmas present. Prices range from

**\$15.00 TO \$75.00**

Princes Dresser and Dressing Table has received special attention this season. Polished oak, maple, tuna, mahogany and all the latest finishes in grand display. Prices from

**\$12.00 TO \$50.00**

Open Evenings

## GEO. I. PRASSER & SONS

National Avenue, Corner Fourth Avenue

Open Evenings

get their guidance in drawing the plans. As now projected the school will have two stories and about twenty rooms, all so located as to be lighted in the most scientific way. The notable feature about the building, however, will be the public hall. This will be on the ground floor with class rooms on three sides of it and nothing above it but a skylight roof. The hall or auditorium can thus be used with the school or independently of it and will serve the people of the

ward well for public meetings, lectures and the like, while it will afford the classes a fine gathering room for exhibitions, etc. It is planned to also provide it with a certain amount of gymnasium apparatus, so that it can minister to the physical as well as to the intellectual needs of the pupils. As now planned the building will be a positive delight to the old and the young and a credit to the progressiveness of the Milwaukee people. A new school is to be provided in the Eleventh ward as well, and it is intended to duplicate the Tenth ward building there.

30, Wyocena and Rio; Monday, Dec. 31, Rio.

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Is always the result when you buy a pair of

## Geo. Schick's UNION MADE SHOES

FOR MEN OR WOMEN

We also carry a fine line of HOLIDAY SLIPPERS

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## Mold Your Boy's Future

Get him thinking along practical lines

The Big Men of To-day Are Practical Men

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Practical Minds Practically Educated

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Will do more for your boy than all the books you can buy

He will learn from the Toys. But will run from the Books.

Come and see them. They work just like the larger ones in real service. You will enjoy them yourself.

Julius Andrae & Sons Co.

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Ask for Free Book No. 364.



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THE RESULT

## A Xmas Gift for the Whole Family An Edison Phonograph



With an Edison Phonograph you may have a concert or a dance at home at any time.

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EDISON PHONOGRAPHS \$1.00

## Santa Claus

Is Coming

From Peter Paulus Hardware Co., Where he left his High Grade Xmas Gifts

Here are a few of our Low Prices:

### SKATES and SLEIGHS

Boys' Wooden Coasters. 19c  
Wooden Coasters with round runners. 45c  
Girls' Wooden Sleighs. 25c  
Steel Sleighs and Sleighs. 60c  
Others at all prices up to \$4.75  
Steel Lever Club Skates. 45c  
Hockey Skates. 70c to \$2.95  
Ladies' Skates with Heel Straps. 85c to \$4.00  
Roller Skates. 35c and upward

OPEN EVENINGS UNTIL CHRISTMAS

## PETER PAULUS HARDWARE CO.

367 Third St. and 310-312 Chestnut St.



## Luedke's Slippers



Men's Slippers in tan and black "Cavalier," "Nullifier," "Opera" and "Everett"

50c to \$3.00

For the Boys—Two styles, "Nullifier" and "Opera"

\$1.00 and \$1.50

Women's Warm Slippers, for trim'd "Nullifier" like cut—75c to \$1.50

Plain Warm Slippers, 75c to \$1.00

Slippers and Pumps for Dancing, Patent Leather, \$1.98 to \$3

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